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Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN. Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine-1865.

our knowledge. The list will be kept standing, from each, practical and valuable hints which it and we hope the Secretaries of Societies not is a pleasure to lay before our readers; and bementioned below will forward us the necessary information, that our list may be corrected so as requirements of farmers, the nature of the soil to include all the Societies who are to hold fairs in different localities and the improvements needthis season 1 KENNEREC, at Readfield, Wednesday and Thursday,

FRANKLIN, at Farmington, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Out. 3d, 4th and 5th.

York, at Biddeford, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th. Oxford, at South Paris, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th. East Oxford, at West Peru, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4th and 5th.

WEST OXFORD, at Fryeburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th. No. KENNEBEC, at Waterville, Tuesday and Wednes-

Waldo, at Belfast, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th.

A Succession of Good Crops.

in this way : "I have raised a good crop this year, formation and kind attentions. much better in fact than I had any reason to ex-

in four or five years. Expectation is sometimes piece of ground in one season. Mr. Austin's sucraised very high when some quite uncertain crop cess with his grapes is due in a great measure to has succeeded well in a single season, with high the generous application of soap suds, kitchen and prices. We recollect several years since that a house slops, &3., to his vines during the growing splendid barley erop was secured, for which a season. high price was obtained, in situations too where Dea. Daniel Fuller of West Gardiner, is doing the crop had been a very ordinary one. All at more than most men of his age, we believe, to once every farmer had his piece of barley, and benefit his posterity in the way of setting out

One of the best evidences of tact in farming father, he has strong attachments to the place and arises from the fact that the shrewd farmer so is endeavoring to add to its value and attractivecontrives it as to take advantage of the advance ness each year, that his children may not be inprices so as to have his articles for sale ready to clined to lightly regard what has cost so much, receive a good price. Some men are proverbial and is so rich and sacred in family associations. for having corn in the garret when it is very Notwithstanding there is a large orchard of old

that when we have a severe drought the next this season-Dea. Fuller has, within a few years, season will be a wet one. We would not dis- set out about two hundred trees, from those grown courage any one from planting and sowing every from seed upon his own farm, and has a field year, for it is quite often the case that when a where his young orchard is located which will crop is light the advance in prices more than contain about one hundred more, that he proposes

A Compliment.

will not be forgotten :

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cal, sensible experimentalists—that's the style of men needed for commanders of agricultural journals experiments. We always law hold of the Maine Farmer's editorial hints and suggestions say, judging from innumerable "credits" to the Maine Farmer that we find in our agricultural

awake-away-"down-east" editors, with a few practical suggestions following, well worthy the attention of all who contemplate ever cutting an attention of all who contemplate ever outling an acre of grass for hay. It is something late in the season for this year's utility of the Maine Farm-toes. We went through a field of three acres of cr's "shelter tents" for hay, but there is a long corn and potatoes that had been treated in the

Guide Boards.

While travelling with our own team away from the railroads, we found great difficulty in knowing the right road. It is very provoking to one on a journey to find three or four roads spreading be pretty sure to be up a long hill, and find do cannot place too high a value upon it. way again.

Early Milking.

that they can feed on the dewy grass. Two hours usually dry. of such feed is worth as much as that of the rest of the day towards giving a good flow of milk. So wake up boys at father's rap on the partition and apply them to the garden, fruit trees, grape wall, and hie to the yard with pail in hand, and vines, border flowers and house plants. Most have the cows in the pasture before anybody's vegetation is languishing at the present time for else. Be sure and milk clean. A boy who will want of rain, and every pailful of slope and suds always milk clean will have a good recommenda- should be applied to some of the above named tion of being faithful wherever he goes, and such plants. There is an abundant supply of fertiliza recommendation always goes a great ways ing matter to them, and their value is too often

Some Notes Gathered on a Day's Ride.

One who has a love for farming and a desire to seek information, will find it almost impossible to talk with a common, practical farmer for half an hour, or walk over a farm or about farm buildings, without learning something new, or gaining valuable hints that might not otherwise have been secured, and which he would have considered him-[We publish below a list of those Agricultural self an ignorant man without possessing. In this Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with we find one of the strongest motives for visiting the time and place, so far as they have come to among farmers, as we are always sure to gain coming somewhat acquainted with the wants and ed, we are better prepared to fulfil the obligations due to them.

In one of our recent excursions we rode through the west part of Hallowell, Farmingdale and Hancock, at Eilsworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and West Gardiner, in the former town passing the Thursday, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th. fine old place known as the Charles Vaughan farm. The situation is one of the finest in the town, and the magnificent old trees about the dwelling and along the roadside, add a store of beauty and wealth to the place.

The west part of the pleasant and rural town of Farmingdale is somewhat broken and rocky, but contains many excellent farms. We had a pleasant call at the homestead of Alden Rice, E-q., which commands a fine and extensive view of the towns to the north and west of Farmingdale, including Winthrop, Monmouth and Litch-Farmers too often are disappointed in their an- field, the Cobbossee Contee and other ponds. To ticipations of a good crop. They are apt to reason Mr. Rice we are under obligations for much in-

At Mr. Samuel Austin's we saw the best Isapect, and I will see what I can do next year with bella grapes we have seen for the season. His the same crop. "We were once amused at the vines are healthy and completely loaded with story of a farmer who to his great surprise raised large bunches of handsome fruit. Last season an enormous crop of oats. He was so well he sold over \$50 worth of grapes from three vines, pleased with his success that he was determined and is always one of the most successful exhibito do better still the next year. So he manured tors of fruit and vegetables at the Kennebec his land very high, and put it in the very best Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society. possible tilth with the expectation of an enor- The pears and apples upon Mr. Austin's grounds mous crop, but the consequence was that he did were also looking remarkably well for this season, and many of the trees heavily loaded. Upon a We believe that it is not a common circumstance piece of ground about one rod by four, from which that very large crops of the same article are raised over thirty bushels of onions had been taken and in successive years. When a large crop is secur- marketed the present season, we saw a fine crop ed, it may be regarded as a swinging of the pen- of English turnips. The seed is sown between dulum in one direction, while nature demands the rows of onions before they are harvested, and that it should swing in the opposite direction to when they are taken off the turnips are in possustain the equilibrium. We are inclined to session of the ground. In this way two crops think that when a poor crop been has secured the are secured, and the plan is a good one for those farmer should take the greater courage with the who have small extent of grounds and wish to hope that a superior crop will be the rule the make the most of it. There are other crops than non. It was sown the 20th of May. The straw not acrimonious argument; and nobody should speak much or more than five minutes at a time, and to the point. rule. It is only in alternate years that a large most gardeners are beginning to understand the crop may be expected, and a very large crop once importance of securing two crops from the same

almost every one was doomed to disappointment. orchards. Living upon the old homestead of his trees upon the place-and they are looking and We may reason pretty safely on the principle bearing much better than the average of orchards

counterbalances the loss of quantity. Good farm- to set in a year or two. This is the true way of ing like book-keeping balances itself in due time. getting a good orchard of healthy and vigorous trees. A row of trees set by the side of a wall in 1859, are now two-thirds larger than trees of Our modesty would prompt us to withhold the the same age set in 1860, and it is plain a year's following from publication did not our pride, in difference in the time of planting could not make this instance at least, overbalance it. The Phil- the difference that now occurs in the size of the adelphia Saturday Evening Post, a first class littices. The wall affords a sort of natural mulch, erary paper, which also maintains an excellent the ground under it is cool and moist, and the deagricultural department, in a recent issue, in cay of vegetable matter about the wall gives fercopying our article on "Hay Caps," introduces tilization to the trees. It furnishes a striking it by the following complimentary notice, which lesson of the value of mulching, and teaches also contains a hint of some value that we trust farmers to make a greater use of it than they have heretofore done.

That plant which all good farmers denominate has found out a method of treating it which is to with avidity, read, re-read, and plant our faith be at once practicable and effectual. He first upon them. So do a great many others, we should sows a piece of land with oats, and plows it in the fall after the grain has been barvested. As early the next spring as it is possible to do so. the exchanges.

Here is one of the experiments of these wide- ground is thoroughly harrowed three times with winter of comparative leisure ahead, affording a above way previous to being planted—and which, capital chance for their manufacture, and they to use Des. Fuller's own words, was "a complete mat of witch grass"-and found it to be so free from the pest that in passing through the entire field but few stalks of it were noticed, and we called it free from witch grass.

An abundant supply of muck of excellent quality is found upon the farm, and we noticed a out like the firgers, without any guide board pile containing about fifty loads which had been whatever, and be compelled to go back quarter of recently thrown up, and that too within a few a mile for information. It is quite as bad also rods of the barn. Such an advantage is a treasure for a horse to get on the wrong road, which will which all farmers do not possess, and those who

yourself a mile out of the way. We feel just like Through the northern part of West Gardiner having ten or fifteen towns indicted for neglect- the land is uneven and rather rocky, but the cening the guide boards. See to it, gentlemen, that tral and eastern portion is clayey and considerathe guide boards are up before we travel your ble level. The grain barvest had generally been secured in good order, the yield being heavy. Potatoes are rusting, though but few complaints of rot are as yet heard. Pastures are suffering much Cows should be milked early in the morning so for want of rain, and springs and wells are un-

Save all the soap-suds, kitchen-slops, &c.,

ceipt of one dollar from each of the following rsons : Mr. Joseph Knowles, of Manchester ; donzo Gaubert, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Ferguson, Dixmont; Hebron Luce, Bangor. the pears is excellent.

ppearance in towns in his section, but potatoes to visitors. It is most important that: anted upon rock weed or salt thatch are com-aratively free from it. Vegetation is suffering a worthy exhibitor, who has taken pains to bring

Warts on a Colt's Mouth. In reply to our subscriber who writes from Plymouth,—upon the authority of Dr. Jenning's—we would advise him to apply per-manganate of potash, a few applications of which will destroy the warts, and that without any injury to the animal. They can sometimes he removed by passing a needle can sometimes be removed by passing a needle through the center armed with a double thread, and tied tightly around the neck on each side.

This prevents the possibility of the ligatures become the possibility of the possibility of the ligatures become the possibility of the ligatures

March 4th, 1865 :

President, J. M. Carpenter, Pittston; Secretary, Sum-President, J. M. Carpenter, Pittston; Secretary, Sumner Smiley, Gardiner; Treaswer, M. Hildreth, Gardiner; Trustees, J. M. Carpenter, Pittston; S. L. Boardman, Augusta; S. Lord, Hallowell; D. Lancaster, Farmingdale; Cyrus Libby, Gardiner; Joseph Robinson, Litchfield; John Davenport, Chelsea; H. Goldsmith, Richmond; Z. H. Blinn, Dresden; Eliphalot Blackman, Windsor; H. H. Northey, Whitefield; Jos. Carleton, West Gardiner.

plump and handsome.

and preserves some reminiscences of early border that will be of special interest to Maine

their history and leading characteristics, together with complete instructions for breeding and fatening, preparing for exhibitions, &c., is derived rom the personal experience and observation of ble, practical and original treatise. The publish- dozen social appointments for the hour before it

cal matters of interest. From the Commissioner,

rith pleasure.

Now is the time to watch for this year's crop f borers. If you will look at the base of the tree you will see a little deposit of chip, which

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

THE HOLMES LIBRARY. We acknowledge the Sgricultural Miscellany. put in cans, which are closed air tight. When success attends this, it is the most satisfactors.

Our County Pairs.

In the course of an admirable article on the above subject, in the September issue of the PEARS. Mr. Nathan Taylor, of Sidney, has American Agriculturist, we copy the following on It at our office some pears, raised from an apple how a Cattle Show and Fair should be managed, ree. The apple tree was grafted with pear scions and on the privileges which belong to visitors. gight years ago, and for the last four years it has The suggestions are commended to the attention me more or less each season. The quality of of those to whom they are particularly addressed. -Eps]

Tobacco. Our correspondent, M. Greenough, N. Edgecomb, sends us a leaf of tobacco of the Connecticut Valley variety, which was taken off August 10th, and measured 2 feet 10 inches in length, and 14 inches across the widest part. He thinks he shall obtain seed from this variety. Mr. Greenough writes that the rot has made its appearance in towns in his section, but potatoes to visitors. It is most important that:

an inferior article, and will be disappointed if he

in removing them.

In prevents the possibility of the ligatures being rubbed off, and will in most cases be effectual ports; and should a judge be known to violate rules, in passing judgment on his own article, and Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticulrural Society. The following officers of this
Society were elected at their annual meeting,

mittee should spend a part of each day in listening to complaints, and in doing what they can to

right wrongs.

The animals and articles exhibited, should not be crowded, but well exposed to view and careful inspection. And exhibitors should have the fullest opportunity consistent with the rights of others to explain and show off their articles. If an exhibitor can not be present in person, or by an agent, it is most important, not only for him-self, but for the gratification of visitors, for him LARGE YIELD. We learn that M. E. Rice, Esq., self, but for the gratinoation of visitories, to have cards, or circulars, to be taken Stetson, has cut over three hundred tons of one. In cases where the show lasts for several may this season, on the celebrated Stetson Farm, days, convocations in the evenings of all interin that town, and will have over seventy-five tone of grain. Mr. Rice advertises, in this paper, some choice stock for sale, to which attention is HANDSOME WHEAT. At our office may be seen some bright, handsome Java wheat, raised the officer of the society. The mutual admiration often run into, may be healthfully varied by inpresent season by Mr. Abner Cottle of Mt. Ver- troducing subjects which will call out active, but

We consider it our right, when we visit an ag-Soiling. One of our correspondents wants to know if any one in this State has had any experience in green soiling stock. If so, a chapter or two giving details and results would be read with no board of managers ought to consent to have a show of the mere boxed outsides of things, which can only be appreciated when in operation. Ex-hibitors often refrain from showing their articles THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE. This pamphlet of 118 at work, because they will not thus compare fapages is a treatise on the capture of fur-bearing vorably with others. The visitor ought to know nimals, together with instructions for curing what he wants to see most, before he enters; then their skins, observations on the fur trade, hints on life in the woods and narratives of hunting ping to look at them much; then selecting the most nd trapping excursions. It is from the pen of important, take each of them in rotation, and study.

Newhouse, a member of the "Oneida Comeach subject thoroughly. The way to do this and unity," Wallingford, Conn. The work con- come to quick and correct conclusions, is a real gift. tains much that is of value to sportsmen, as well as all lovers of wood-craft and natural history, tions, test both the weakness, or strength of the exhibitor and of his machine at the same time. such a man is a most desirable companion to one going through a show in the way we speak of, SAUNDER'S DOMESTIC POULTRY. This rural man-al on the preferable breeds of farm-yard poultry, gent boy, and if one has none of his own, he can generally borrow one. A man will meet many acquaintances, and his whole day be wasted, or rather the object he has especially in view will be lost, unless he is ready to excuse himself and make appointments for some future time. The he author, and has the benefit of being a relia- is an excellent rendezvous, and a man may take club meeting, if there is to be one in the evening,

, Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, N. Y., has given begins.

When one has seen what is most important When one has seen what is most important, and his wife and young children have made a survey of the knitting work, and have seen the outsides of things by themselves, (they will always prefer to be left alone for an hour or two.) then let the good husband and father take them, and that they see all that is worth seeing. Above DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The report for August contains tables and statements on the concles on German Agriculture, Northern Emigration to the South, Beet Sugar, and other statistic to the South, Beet Sugar, and other statistic to the south, Beet Sugar, and other statistic to the seats, or from any good position, watch the seats, or from any good position, watch the promiscuous driving upon a trotting course There will always be some very beautiful "turn The "Southern Cultivator" is again on our table, and is the only agricultural journal in the if it can be done without wasting half a day, it is South that has survived the war. We welcome quite worth while to see a well contested trotting match; but on the whole the exercises of the trotproving horses (which we do not believe in.) are the least instructive and most time-wasteful part of the whole show."

Preserving Green Corn.

There are three ways recommended for preserv will indicate their location. They can be removed with a knife without injury to the tree. The first and singlest is packing the husked ears, picked while in plest is packing the husked ears, picked while in plest is packing the husked ears, picked while in the milk, in barrels, and filling them up with good clear strong brine, (best made by first dissolving the salt, then scalding, skimming and cooling) the salt, then scalding, skimming and cooling) The second way is to pick corn a little older than most people prefer for eating green, and parboil; most people prefer for eating green, and parboil; and the split the rows with a sharp knife, cut or the same they ways recommended for preserving green corn for winter use. The first and single the milk, in barrels, and filling them up with good clear strong brine, (best made by first dissolving the salt, then scalding, skimming and cooling) the salt, then scalding, skimming and cooling in the salt, then scalding in the salt in the salt, then scalding in the salt, then scaldi injury. Where they remain two years they be- scrape the kernels off, and dry them either in the come a large worm, and do great injury to the tree. We have suffered very much the last two which there is little fire, a slat frame suspended high above the kitchen stove, an oven which is not hot enough to scorch, are the drying places readers who have young orchards to watch their trees. If grass grows around the tree, draw it away, and the borers may be found even below the surface of the ground.

The corn may be spread upon plates or tins, in the small way, or on cotton cloth stretched on frames. The bulk and weight of the corn is rapidly reduced, so that the contents of two or more frames or tins may be turned two or more frames. With a very little practice. We have not room in our present issue to give an account of a recent visit to the farm, garden, and out buildings connected with the State Insane Asylum in this city, but shall endeavor to do so at an early day. Among the objects of interest was a full blood Ayrshire heifer calf, now nearly four months old, and, the embodiment of perfection of its kind. When three months old it weighed 416 lbs. Of the immense crops raised the present season upon the large numbers of choice stock kept, more hereafter.

The corribonal be scraped from the cob, present at the large numbers of choice stock kept, more hereafter.

The corribonal be scraped from the cob, present at the second exhibition of the N. E. Agricultural Society, at Concord, N. H., this week, and we shall give our readers an account of whatever of interest comes under our observation.

To be served for the table, corn prepared by the first method must be boiled in two waters; by the second method, it must be soaked and then boiled, with the addition of milk, butter and salt, (and perhaps beans); prepared by the third method, it needs only to be heated hot in the can, turned out, and dreesed with butter or cream.—American Ag-

Improvement in Stock.

who have obtained the meridian of life can distinctly recollect when our working oxen were of diminutive size and execrable quality, and when most of the cows kept on our then so-called "dairy farms," were unworthy to be regarded of any actual value for the particular and important purposes for which they are kept. At that time, the average price of "good working oxen" was about \$60, and that of superior cows from fifteen to twenty! No care whatever was taken in those days to improve the character of our domestic animals. The best of the calves were disposed of to the butcher. The higher prices which these good animals commanded in the market, naturally tended to abstract them from the herds to which they belonged, and which they should have been retained to improve, and the inevitable consequence of their sale was lamentably exemplified in the depreciated progeny by which their place in the stock yard and on the farm were supplied. The same remarks apply with equal pertinence to the preciated progeny by which their place in the same remarks apply with equal pertinence to horses, sheep and swine.

The native hereds were naramount. Very few the same obtained the meridian of life can distance in flavor, nutriment and salubrity that of the same species fed in a more natural way. Economy and market interest may perhaps be the best answered by the place of darkness and close confinement; but a feeder for his own table, if delicate and ambitious of furnishing his own board with the choicest and most salubrious viands, will declare for the natural mode of feeding.

Experiment in Fraction Chargoal to Fatter Poultrey. Four turkeys were confined in a nother pen, and fed daily on pulverized chargoal mixed with meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken chargoal in their pens. The eight were killed on the same day and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with chargoal, they be ing much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of ten

duction of individuals from abroad. The consequence of this mercenary or short-sighted policy was not merely to keep the standard of excellence extremely low, but to insure its rapid and inevitable deterioration; and so apparent had this become before any attempts were made to arrest or mitigate the crying evil, that it was for a long time lamented as a result admitting of no remedy within the capacity of the stock breeder, desirous of improvement, to apply. The writings of Sincular—republished in this country, together with the invaluable agricultural essays of Arthur

from foreign lands, and the most exact rules of correct breeding put in practice and rigidly adhered to. The consequence of these efforts was C. N. Bement in Genesee Farmer. very soon apparent. Not only were better aniity was rapidly improved, and in proportion to this improvement there was an improvement both in the demand and price. It was found that the cost of keeping a good cow was no greater than that of keeping a poor one, while the profit was often greater in the ratio of one to two, or often one to three. It was no longer customary to breed "in and in," the poorer animals were disposed of to the butcher, and only the best and most perfectly developed individuals were kept for the various uses and purposes of the farm. At present good working oxen command from one to one hundred and fifty and sixty dollars per yoke; cows range, on our best dairy farms, from forty to one hundred dollars and upwards. Sheep sell at various prices—often as high as eight to ten dollars per head, while swine have been so far improved that the present price bears no proportion to the various with the profit was of some of our best modern authors, and practical bee-keepers. No tall grass nor rank weeds, should be allowed to grow in front of their hives.

An apiary should have an eastern exposure, because if rightly constructed and the hives placed in correct position they will have the advantage of the sun till 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M., after which time they will be shaded, with no liability of 'melting down, nor injury from-northwest winds. It should also, if possible, be located in sight of the kitchen or main living-room of the house, so as to be seen at swarming, that efforts may be made to secure them and prevent their leaving for the woods. The floor should be raised but a few inches from the ground, that the bees on returning, sometimes heavily laden, during showers and high winds, may easily reach their hives. This is in accordance with the views of some of our best modern authors, and practical bee-keepers. No tall grass nor rank weeds, should be allowed to grow in front of their hives. Should be allowed to grow in front of their hives. filled with better beef, mutton, pork, cheese and butter. Wool—always a valuable and important proved that the present price bears no proportion ish during wet and chilly weather. Water is estate to the price they formerly commanded, which was sential to the prosperity of bees, and if no springs often extremely low.—A Practical Farmer, in or brooks are near them, should be furnished

Fodder.

The curing of corn stalks, that is those which The curing of corn stalks, that is those which bear grain, cannot be done until the corn is well lience of hiving. And to stock an apiary the best glazed, and then the manner of treatment must swarms to buy, undoubtedly, are those which be primarily adapted to securing the corn in the proceed from a two years old stock, that swarmed the provious year. It is then certain that they should be cut when the grain is barely out of the watery state and beginning to be milky, that is warm is bought which proceeds from a stock one when the stalk has attained its full growth, but has not yet become dry and hard. The manner of cutting depends much on the size of the stalks. of cutting depends much on the size of the stalks. When they are of ordinary length and size, say 3 to 5 feet high, they may best be cut with a reaping machine, stopping every time a gravel is cut and lifting it off. If too heavy for this, they must be be cut by hand. A strong man can swing a cradle, and cut a moderate swath. If this cannot be done, it is better to cut up with a sickle, or corn cutter, laying the stalks in gavels, than to cut with a common, or a bush scythe. The use of the grass scythe is no doubt the easiest way to cut the corn, but it necessitates be seen as with the universally admitted fact, that swarms of the current year are led off by the old queens. The expediency of keeping bees in a house on the non-swarming plan is doubted. They may do well for a few years, but the cells such that the universally admitted fact, that swarms of the current year are led off by the old queens. The expediency of keeping bees in a house on the non-swarming plan is doubted. They may do well for a few years, but the cells must be be cut with a country of them filled with moths, and not being able to perpetuate their expediency of keeping bees in a house on the non-swarming plan is doubted. They may do well for a few years, but the cells must be be cut with a common of them filled with moths, and not being able to perpetuate their expediency of keeping bees in a house on the non-swarming plan is doubted. They may do well for a few years, but the cells must be be cut with a country of the mission of the universally admitted fact, that was a subject to the system of the current year are led off by the old queens. The expediency of keeping bees in a house on the non-swarming plan is doubted. They may do well for a few years, but the cells soon become contracted, and many of them filled with moths, and not being able to perpetuate fact, that they are the properties of the current year are led off by the old queens.

If the weather be pleasant, spread out the gavels to the sun, and turn them over before the dew falls. After a few day's sunning, bind in small sheaves, and set up in close round stooks, binding the tops with several bands, to make them pointed to turn the rain well. When there is a fair prospect of two or three days of pleasant weather, remove the bands from the tops of the stooks, and set the bundles in long shocks. In this way they will dry out very fast. Before a storm comes on, they should be put again in round stooks, or secured in the barn. A long time is required to cure stalks fit for stacking. When a farmer has plenty of barn room, it is an excellent practice to lay poles or rails from beam. excellent practice to lay poles or rails from beam to beam, and set the stalks all over them on the butt ends. In this way the air can circulate near every sheaf, and none of the stalks will spoil.
Those farmers who have hay caps, can cover the
stocks with them, and thus secure the stalks well
in the field, until they are cured enough to be stacked, or put in the barn .- American Agricul-

ant help in the hurried season of haying, we are

On Fattening Poultry.

Though in general fowls, when in health, will become sufficiently fat by having plenty of food, with air and exercise, yet they are sometimes fattened for market by keeping them in confinement, with abundance of food and little light, so that in fact they have nothing to do but eat. It is a common practice with some to coop their fowls for a week or two, under the notion of improving them for the table, and increasing their fat; it in fact, however, seldom succeeds, since the fowls fact, however, seldom succeeds, since the fowls generally pine for their loss of liberty; and slighting their food, lose instead of gaining additional flesh. Such a period is in fact too short for them to become societioned to configure it. It takes There is probably no department of farming in which a greater or more visible improvement has been made than in stock breeding. Whoever examines this subject will indeed be surprised at the change which has been effected during the last 20 years, so silently that its progress has scarcely elicited the critical attention even of those who have been most deeply interested. Most farmers who have obtained the meridian of life can distinctly recollect when our working oven were of same species fed in a more natural way. Econo-

same remarks apply with equal pertinence to horses, sheep and swine.

The native breeds were paramount. Very few breeders took any further pains with them than merely to let them breed; no effort whatever was made to improve the stock by the selection of good native animals, or the importation or introduction of individuals from abroad. The consequence of this mercenary or short-sighted policy.

the invaluable agricultural essays of Arthur grain, and with it small pieces of dirt, blades of Young and Judge Peters, at length aroused public attention to the subject, and gave a new im-Placed before the fowls in boxes filled with grain, pulse to enterprise among those who had so long the birds do in five minutes that which should be remained inactive over the ruin of their own interests and the interests of the communities of which they were a part. Experiments were made, valuable animals were selected from our native yards, or were imported the sufferers and squat about to the detriment.

Course to drink, the corn swells in the crop, and the sufferers instead of walking about cheerfully, hide in corners and squat about to the detriment.

them; during extreme drouths, still, rivers or large bodies of water near an apiary are extreme-Cutting and Curing Corn, Sowed for ly detrimental. If no trees or shruls are growing near them, the deficiency should be supplied by setting out trees near by, whereon the easiest way to cut the corn, but it necessitates picking up the stalks almost one by one, which is very laborious.

If the weather be pleasant, spread out the is at least within the range of probabilities. The

Hints on Barvesting Buckwheat,

chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grinding. The common way of treating buckwheat effectually prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in the swath for several weeks, when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two, and it is decidedly better for the grain to rake it and set it [The Now England Farmer of Mith ult., publishes an editorial article which appeared in the number of this journal for Angust 3d, on the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the improvements needed in horse rakes and haying tools, and the suggestions with regard to a horse-rake, are especially valuable. We have not seen Wallaco and the care of the flour of the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set the grain to be exposed to storms before it is est to prove it is sent to prove it is prove it is

ant help in the hurried season of haying, we are willing to admit,—but the inventive genius of our people will soon correct the defect mentioned, if it has not already been done.

The "Stondard" rake has all the necessary principles, we think, of a good rake—one good enough. It is simple, durable, cheap, and is effective that a child who can guide a horse can use it. It is not hard for the horse, rakes clean, and directly before him. A little exertion of the right foot, equal to raising two or three pounds, is all that is necessary to operate it. The horse can turn with it at the sharpest angle, or back at the will of the driver."

Value of Sheep.

The Mark Lane Express says: The experience of the advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry, on even the highest-priced lands, and mid the densest population. They afford as much food to man in proportion to their own consumption of food, as any other domestic animal. That is so, and the sooner we come to it and introduce sheep to our pastures instead of dogs, the will of the driver."

Origin of the Terms Short and Long-Wooled. Though in general fowls, when in health, will

The term short-wooled was first applied to those sheep whose fleeces were only fit for carding, and long-wooled to those which were used for combing only. At that time it was not considered possible to comb wool whose staple was short-er than four inches; and it was thought equally impossible to card anything longer than two inches; and the sorter of long wools at that time was required to cut down with his shears all skirtings longer than that, to the required shortness. Since then Saxony and Merino wools have been combed whose staples were not more than one and a half inches in length; and wool four inches in length; inches in length; and wool four inches in length is considered good carding wool. It is evident from this that the old classification of breeds has been rendered of little practical value; for according to that classification, Saxony and Merino are both classed as short wool, yet large quantities of the state of the same of th ties of both are produced which are good comb-

g. The South Downs ought to be classed as a middle-wooled sheep, which is its proper place; yet it never ought to be brought into competition with either Cotswolds, Liecester, or Oxford Downs, or any of the old-style long wooled sheep; nei-their should Saxony or short wooled Merino be-brought into competition with the long-wooled Me-rino. But probably the time has not arrived for a very close classification of sheep at our cattle shows; if it has, then they ought to be classed according to different breeds, and different varieclassed it would be as proper to class a there are now classed it would be as proper to class a thorough bred horse and a Clydesdale horse together as a South Down sheep and a Cotswold.

The history of the improvement of this breed

of sheep teaches us some important lessons. One is, that the improvement of land and of stock are inseparable. Another is, that whoever would succeed in sheep husbandry and particularly in raising South Downs, must be careful in the sclection of their ewes and their rams, and careful as to the age at which they cease breeding. They must avoid breeding from all stock whose form leads towards the old unimproved, but select these which exhibit the best points of the improved breed. Neither must they be sparing in the amount or in the character of their food. If they are heedless about these things, they may expect to see the South Down with all its present acquired valuable characteristics, go back, not by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, but by rapid strides, to the places it occupied a hundred years ago, before Mr. Ellman commenced his im-provement, and before the valleys of the Downs were rendered sufficiently fertile to afford food superior to the short grass of the sandy hills. Tyro in New England Farmer.

Noxious Insects.

It cannot be denied that man has no enemy so great, so to be feared,—War, Postilence, and Famine excepted,—as is presented in Insect life. Though as individuals, they seem unworthy of notice, yet in their aggregate they hold tremen-dous and awful possibilities

To-day, preyed upon by thousands of birds and by themselves, subject to a multitude of destroy-ing agencies, yet what a sway they hold over the destiny of man. With arms for the destiny of man. With every fruit he plucks; almost every vegetable he cultivates; with the grains of his fields, and the flocks of his pastures. has to contend in some shape with destructive

Let those providential agencies that hold them in check, but once cease or partially so, and the angel of destruction would literally be let loose

ipon us.

Each year brings with it some new development of destructive Insect life. The older we grow, as a country, the greater become their ravages. Can too much attention and study be devoted to a subect that is so closely related to our interest?

Every means that tends to the destruction of our enemies should be carefully cheriahed.

I would here mention how last season I "flanked" a few specimens of Insects that sought to rob me of the rightful fruit of my labor. Discovering my current bushes covered with worms, I gave them a sprinkling of water, and then a light gave them a sprinkling of water, and then a light dusting of Cayenne Pepper. The next morning found my bushes free. Finding my squash and outumber vines infested by both the yellow bug and the large black one, I gave them a slight sprinkling of water, in which I soaked some cayenne pepper pods, and my vines were effectually cleared. They probably thought the seasoning too high, and sought a milder diet. I applied to roses and other things invested with lice, with roses and other things invested with lice, with the best results. Where the remedy can be ap-

plied I deem it one of the best .- He

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be put into a broad shallow dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolving of cream is facilitated by a rise and retarded by a fall of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—50° Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70° it will perhaps rise in half that time, and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very alowly. freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes rolidified. In wet and cold The season has its effects. The milk in spring is supposed to be the best for drinking, and hence it would be best for calves; in summer, it is best suited for cheese, and in autumn, the butter keeping better than that of summer, the cows less fre quently milked give richer milk, and consequent-ly more butter. The morning's milk is richer than that of the evening. The last drawn milk, the "strippings" at each milking, and at all times and seasons, is richer than that first "milked," which is ever the poorest .- N. H. Journal

To Preserve Orchards.

Nathan Shotwell, Elba, Genessee county, New York, thinks the cause of the present appearance of decay and death in so many orchards is owing entirely to neglect and bad management. He thinks a majority of orchards in the country have that neglected appearance; some are not pruned at all, others are carelessly haggled and large limbs left with protruding stumps that cannot limbs left with protruding stumps that cannot heal over. Orohards are plowed and the roots torn, and many farmers who have access to leaves, torn, and many farmers who have access to leaves, muck, saw dust, etc., never mulch their trees, nor remove the rough bark which furnishes a harbor for insects. It should be scraped off with a hoe, and the tree washed with strong ley. An old orchard planted by my father, and still in vigorous growth and bearing, has not been plowed for thirty years. It has generally been passured with swine until apples begin to ripen. Manure frequently put to the roots of the trees destroying the toughness of the sod and making the soil loose and spongy, and the scions (the last year's loose and spongy, and the scions (the last year's growth) that were large enough for grafting, have nearly all been removed yearly for more than forty years.—New York Tribune.

F. C. Shaller, in the New England Farmer gives his testimony on the subject of corn-suckers, as follows: "I have worked on several farms, and on some of them we cut the sucker away at the on some of them we cut too snower away at the second hooing; on others we did not cut them away at any time. Where we left them the cars were small, and where they were cut off the cars were large and thrifty." This is brief and to the purpose, and agrees with all that we know about the matter. If the suckers are to share in the strength and vigor of the plant, the plant must be the sufferer. That is common sense.— Work-

just published by Harper and Brothers:

"General Howard, who had command of our

right wing during this campaign, has often been called the Havelock of the army; and the paral-

lel is not unnatural, for both the hero of the In-

dian campaign and our own distinguished General will rank in history, as perfect types of the Chris-tian Soldier. Gen. Howard is a man whose re-

there stands no instance of his desertion from du-duty; while many a march and battlefield bear

vitness to his energy, perseverance, soldierly skill,

manly resolve.

It is a beautiful tribute to General Howard,

who, in the very presence of death, was swearing

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS. A telegram from

against Washington in the summer of 1864.

come short of thirty millions of dollars.

of unstamped matches.

The Grand Jury of the Court at Knoxville has

ndicted him for treason, for there Davis harran-

ent. The trial, however, cannot now take place

n that town or at any other place in the 10th ed as to make a safe yard for them after they are driver

I oaths upon your lips.'

assigned him.

for water and food, but no attention was paid to them. The food was miserable—such as sour, half baked corn bread, and inferior beef. He was brought back to the prison through the agency of the hounds. Had seen Wirz with the hounds trying to strike the trail of an escaped prisoner. For attempting to escape, he was, after the most obscene abuse from Wirz, tastened by the neck and feet, and remained so 68 hours. Heard Wirz give orders that he should not have food, but he did obtain food from puroled comrades, who stole it for him. He had seen three of his comrades put in the stocks. Saw Wirz throw a man down

August 27, 1864.

Oliver—I died from sheer starvation, and don' for the world tell your mother of the awful condition in which I am compelled to die.

(Signed) RICH'D FAIRCLOUGH. (Signed) RICH'D FAIRCLOUGH.
The Court then adjourned over until Tuesday

Mrs. Marston's health had been poor for some time, with symptoms of mental aberration, but these latter had not manifested themselves to any destruction. Indications of this nature had been observed by a lady residing in the family, and Thursday she communicated to Dr. Marston her suspicious that his wife was worse than she had him before morning."

About 1 o'clock Thursday night Dr. Marston

came to this lady's room and told her that his Question—Do you think some one or more individuals were responsible? If so, who were they?

Answer—I think some of the high officials were responsible. I sent a communication on to Gen. Winder, saying that the prison was worked beyond its capacity, but no attention was paid to Mrs. Marston threatened to "blow her brains out gaining admittance to their apartments, a florri-ble sight presented itself. On the bed which had been occupied by herself and husband, lay their lifeless bodies—he shot through the heart, and evidently having died without a struggle—sho shot twice through the body. In another room, upon the floor, lay the dead body of their daugh-ter Cora, shot through the head and through the

tember last on service at Andersonville. He saw Capt. Wirz at the time the prisoners were being removed seize a man who had fallen out of the ranks and strike him once or twice. On another occasion he saw a man bitten by dogs. The man was in a tree and was ordered to come down, when the dogs seized him. Wirz was there at the time. ary cartridges, with which the murderous and

Dr. Marston was from New Hampshire, and had been residing in South Dedham about three months. He was much respected by all who genial companionship. He was between 35 and 40 years of age and was a skillful practitioner. His daughter, Cora, was 10 years old, and an amiable and beautiful child.

"The Trustees met in Topsham, Aug. 15th, to

and Hope is passed into blissful Fraution. By the author of "Hawen our Home," and "Meet for Heav-en." Second edition. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 143 Washington Street, 1865. Pp. 273.

This is reprint of an English work and is by the author of one or two devotional works which amples of intercourse in Heaven, &c. The book old, as a help in holy and virtuous living. The book is finely printed, and is for sale in this city

The Belfast Age learns that there is a remarkable fatelity prevailing in Cherryfield among those who have been attacked with the choleramorbus or summer complaint. For a fortnight past the deaths have averaged one a day, and on one single day there have been tue; funerale.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation removing the only remaining restrictions upon trade in the South. Articles hitherto exempted in previous proclamations as contraband of war may, after September 1, be bought and sold was shot in the head. Wirz shot a man a short subject only to the requirements of the Treasury Department.

of food that had already passed through the sys- been before the public for more than thirty years, and we are told that they give uniform satisfaction to all who use them.

to avoid the internal revenue tax is to make long They must then be broken in two before they are

The Loyal Sunrise says the hay and grain harvests in Aroostook county this season are very

Maine Farmer. Maine was opened at Meonian Hall in this city on Monday evening, 4th inst. The prizes consist Augusta, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1865. of let, a gold billiard one, valued at \$200; 2d, a silver cue, valued at \$150; 3d a silver goblet, Terms of the Maine Parmer. valued at \$50. The names of the gentlemen who 9.50 in advance, or \$3.00 if not paid with hix months of the date of Subscription have entered the lists as competitors for these There terms will be regidly adhered to in all cases. prizes are as follows : R. T. Williams, Bangor ; All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer Chas. E. Smith, Augusta; R. M. Hoff, Augusta: be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. E. Godfrey, Bangor; J. Greenholgh, Rockland; The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the G. E. Swazey, Portland; G. H. Cleaves, Saco subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has A. Gilmore, Belfast, The contest is restricted paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt fo to players residing in Maine. Among the professional players of celebrity from abroad who will give exhibitions of their skill in billiards during the week are Mr. R. E. Willmarth of Bos-

direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES. Mn. J. Stundes is now engaged in canvasing and lecting in Oxford County. M. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canva-

Dishonesty among Business Men.

The recent astounding defalcations among bus ness men în our large cities, will, we hope, open the eyes of the better class of men to the character of those with whom they have dealings. The temptations to get rich at a bound have been very great for a few years past. Men on small salaries have lived in great style, driven fast horses, and to their wondering neighbors were a wonder how they could obtain so much money. But these things must have an end. When there is such a sudden exhibition of show, there is usu-

ally a lack of subtance. We have often wondered at seeing men prove bially shrewd in business, trusting their affairs to fast young men whose nights were well known to be spent in places of questionable resort, and whose private moral character was well known to be not free from reproach. The idea that they were smart young men has led not a few to entrust them with their affairs which has led to their ruin. The manner in which young men are ottained from the country to become clerks is not usually the wiscet. We speak on a point in which we have had a good deal of experien A young man desirous of going to the city applies to his teacher or to some clergyman of friend, for a certificate of his good moral character, a thing which no one would like to refuse, if he can be of any service to a young man. Armed with his credentials he goes to the city without any great opinion of merits left behind him. He may do well, but if he has been inclined to yield to temptation at home, he will be tenfold more inclined while in the city. At the same time if that merchant had sent to some permanent toacher to select for him some suitable young

man, he would have in mind some one of strong

capabilities, and whose moral character would be

above suspicion. Such young men of sterling

merit may be found in almost every town, whose

only want is an opportunity to develop them-

selves. Such young men are a treasure to any employer. The truth is here: let a young man be guilty of violating any one law of human integrity, and he cannot be safely entrusted with any responsible position which involves the property of another. "Honesty is the best policy" is just as good and safe a motto as it was to our fathers, and this principle should be strictly enjoined upon the young, especially while at home and at school. The young man who grows up with that principle firmly implanted within him, can never fail of securing the confidence of the community. His word is credit or cash, just as he wills it. He may not have the bluster of the dashing young man, but the shrewd and successful busihe their clerks, and subsequently their partners. and, perchance, their sons-in-law. We have always made it a principle never to do business with a man if we could help it, who ever attempted to circumvent us in trade, and we never

HEAT AS A MODE OF MOTION. Another remarkable book on heat has been published in the form of a course of twelve lectures delivered before the Royal Institute of Great Britain by John Tyndall, F. R. S. This is one of the most readable vet exhaustive books on the science of which i treats that has ever been published. The author adopts the new theory of heat, and makes use of most of the old methods of illustration as well as introduces many that are new. He has the happy faculty of seizing upon a familiar object and clothing it in all the habiliments of science so as to render it something of great interest to the silent spectator. The original investigations are conveniently thrown into the form of an appendix, so that the student in physical science can know at once the authority on which the lectures are based. As intellectual education advances new scientific discoveries will be made, and we can hardly conjecture what may be the results of the present intellectual activity of the learned world. So there is a reflex influence. A new discovery in science quickens the intellectual powers of all who are engaged in intellectual pur-

pharacter with whom to transact our husiness

The whole study of nature may be reduced t two elements. We have before us our senses by which we recognize every fact that presents itself before us. We refer that fact to its laws and thus in turn prove the fact. Thus theory and experiment are constantly made use of in our investigations after the truth, and these in turn when applied to the ordinary purposes of life beome practical science. The prejudices against the study of physical science that existed twenty years ago have been swept away, and now the humblest dweller in the land reaps a thousand blessings from the investigations of those who became almost martyrs to science. Science must grow, and he is the successful man who seizes upon the results of all these efforts to pry into the laws of nature and thus render them available to the best interests of man:

FORCE OF EDUCATION. We heard a good ane dose the other day from an aged person in Oxford county. Some sixty years ago a party of Indians encamped in the vicinity of a village, when mother and daughter, the latter a bright-eyed little girl, visited the house of a well-to-do farmer. The good woman of the house supplied their wants, and tried to persuade the little girl with tempt ing offers to live with her. The little girl was inclined to vield to the temptation, when her mother turned her keen eyes upon her and started for the door, and then again turning ber glance upon her child, such as a mother alone can give, she spoke with the utmost seriousness: "No more good hedgehog, no more good musquash." The delicate bits of hedgehog and musquash enjoyed in the wigwam were more enticing to the child than the sweets of civilized life, and she started with her mother at once for the neighbor-

Chops in Waldo County. The Belfast Age says the potato rust in that section varies in different localities. In some places the vines are entirely dead, while in others there are no indica tions whatever of rust. | Early planted potatoes are turning out well, but the crop of those planted late will be light. Pressed hay is beginning to come into the market, and is selling at abou \$12. Butter is selling by the firkin at about 32 cents first quality; ox beef \$12 per hundred; lamb 7 cents by the carcass : beefsteak 20 cents.

of the Legislature and County officers in this State will be held on Monday next.

THE MAINE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. The contest for the champion cue and other prizes offered for competition among the billiard players of ton, the champion of Massachusetts, Mons. Carme, the wonderful French player, Messrs.

L. T. Brooks of Boston. The audience at the opening was not large, but was composed of many of our most respectable citizens, some of them accompanied by ladies, who were evidently interested in the progress of the game, and frequently gave expression to their pleasure at any unusual exhibition of skill on the part of the players.

Phelan and Goldthwaite of New York, and Mr.

The exercises were inaugurated by a brief but fire. excellent address by Mr. W. E. S. Whitman of Gardiner, setting forth some of the claims of the terations and improvements of sidewalk on State noble game of billiards to the favorable regards of the community, as a healthful and elegant and sidewalks. recreation, calling into play and developing qualities of both mind and body, which could not fail reasonable and proper limitations. He then anthe State, and concluded by introducing the gen- culvert built through said ravine, and if built tlemen who have entered as contestants for the prizes to the audience.

The opening game for the championship was played by R. T. Williams of Bangor and F. W. Huff of Augusta, Mr. Luther S. Brooks of Boston was chosen referee. The game was caroms on a four pocket table, 300 points up, and was won will be for the interest of the city. by Williams. The following is a summary of the results: Williams 390, Huff 189. Time 1 hour 8 minutes. Innings,-Williams 51, Huff eight cents was read and allowed and paymen 51. Average-Williams 5 60, Huff 3.41 Highest runs-Williams 61,-Huff 15.

Two exhibition games concluded the evening's entertainment. The first was between Mr. R. E Wilmarth, the champion of Massachusetts and Mr. C. E. Smith of this city, 300 points up, Wilmarth winning by 142 points. In the course of the game Mr. Smith made a remarkably successful masse shot which could not have been out-done by any living player, and eliciting the enthusiastic applause of the audience. The second game was played between Mr. Williams of Bingor and Mr. Brooks of Boston, the former gentleman winning by 52 points.

Owing to the non-arrival of the new Phelon Colander's table which was engaged for the tournament, and which it is expected will reach here this afternoon, the continuance of the contest is deferred to this (Tuesday) evening, when some fine playing is anticipated both by the contestants for the prizes and the professional players from abroad. The contest will be continued every afternoon and evening for the present week.

The American Bank of Hallowell is under

cloud, and its bills are thrown out by the Suf-Bank, under the laws of the State, was surren- are relieved by the Veteran Rererves under Major dered and the stockholders organized under the Rollins, are to be mustered out to-day (Thursnew National Banking system. At that time the day) in Portland. old Bank had about \$75,000 of its bills in circulation-and among its assets were notes which it on their way home to be muster held against its late President, Capt. Henry This may be so, but we understand that Col. Cooper, to the amount of \$40,000. Imitating Littler, the chief mustering officer of the State, in a small way the example of his New York prototype, Ketchum, a week or two since Cooper disappeared from Hallowell, and it is ascertained that he is now on his way to Europe, having transhad any trouble in finding men of integrity of ferred funds thither, sufficient it is supposed, to make himself comfortable, and leaving very little cating with other contiguous buildings of the behind to reimburse the Bank for the financial accommodation it had so obligingly extended him. We learn that the Bank has attached some real estate and other property belonging to the absconding official to the value of some \$10,000 or \$15,000, but its available assets being insufficient to meet its liabilities, it no longer redeems its bills, and its affairs will be summarily wound up by the intervention of the Bank Commissioners By the laws of the State the property of the stockholders is holden to liquidate the liabitities of the Bank, and it is hoped that ultimately no loss will accrue to the bill-holders. In the mean time the public is cautioned against receiving bills of the American Bank.

THE POPHAM CELEBRATION. The 258th anniver sary of the first English colony on the New England coast was celebrated on Tucsday last at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, where the colony landed, by appropriate exercises. Hon. Chas. J. Gilman of Brunswick was the President of the day and Hon. J. W. Patterson died in rebel prisons during the war, and of paof Hanover, N. H., the orator. The orator alluded briefly to the historical events the assemblage ble the Adjutant General to exhibit in his forthhad met to commemorate, and then proceeded to coming report of 1864 and 1865, a full and reliaconsided the influence of colonization, speaking in a patriotic strain of the lessons to be derived from our past history and of our duties in the crisis through which we were now passing. The address contained noble sentiments, suggestive thoughts, historical references and patriotic reflections, and was highly appropriate to the time

and the occasion.

Good and Bad Luck. To many persons luck ensure for the new firm the confidence and patis a sort of deity. Like the Indians who were ronage of the community. said never to pray to the Good Spirit for any favor. but to the Bad Spirt to keep them from harm; such persons never expect good luck, but are con. the contractor to execute the stone work upon the stantly praying to be freed from the evil machin. new Congregational church in this city, died sudations of bad luck. To them a piece of bread denly on Tuesday afternoon last of consumption and butter always falls with the buttered side He had been unwell for several months, but was down, the new moon is seen over the left should- able to attend to his business upon the building er, in taking hold of one of two ropes they are on the day of his death. His remains were taken sure to take the wrong one. They knew when to his home in Haverbill on Wednesday. they planted their corn that they should not get a crop. If they feel unwell a day, they expect always to be unwell. Thus the man or woman soon becomes just what he thinks he is. It is a misfortune to any person to be in such a situation. Better look at the bright side of good luck and good luck will surely come.

THE STALLION TROTTING CHALLNEGE. Mr. T. S. Lang, has published a card, giving his reasons for declining a match in Bangor, between his horse Gen. Knox and Mr. Shaw's stallion Mc-Clellan, but expresses his readiness to meet Mr. Shaw in a match between the two horses at Waterville, when if no unforcesen accident shall the 15th of August. occur, he shall a have a competitor in Gen. Knox worthy of his best efforts for the championship of Maine.

The horse fair at Waterville we learn will be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October next. united ages amounting to 320 years, as follows: The horse Draco who was beaten by Gen. Knox, widow Asa Pierce, aged 85; widow Nahum Stacks at the New England Fair in Springfield last year, pole, aged 83; widow Joseph Ham, aged 81; and will be present, and it is thought that another widow Robert Stackpole, aged 71. contest is pending between them.

A PRUDENT MAN. We learn that Hon. Joseph Eaton, who recently died at Winslow, although a set fire to the Augusta House. The fire was set man of largely estimated wealth, and apparently in the closet of one of the boarder's rooms. beyond any contingency of pecuniary misfortune Timely discovery prevented burning of the hotel. had the prudence to ensure his life in the New The incendiary has not yet been arrested. York Life Insurance Company for \$5000.

The Bangor Times urges the people of that section to secure the establishment of the State New England Agricultural Society to be holden Agricultural College at Orrington.

Special Meeting of the City Council. AUGUSTA, Sept. 2, 1865. Present, the Mayor and a quorum in both

lst. Voted, to purchase the right for the city of Augusta and the inhabitants thereof to use Sherimshaw's patent concrete for paving and side walks, at a cost of \$300.

2d. Voted, that the cistern, ordered to be con structed, May 21st, 1865, on the east side of the river, on Middle street near Thomas Little's. shall be built near the school house, on street, if deemed best by Chief Engineer. 3d. Petition of John L. Stevens for a stor

walk across Western Avenue, near his house was read, and an order for the same was refused a pas-4th. Permission was granted H. B. & G. R Cony to lay an aqueduct across Bridge street to

their stable. 5th. The Chief Engineer of the Fre Department was authorized and instructed to construct a cis tern of plank and clay, of five hundred hogshead capacity, near the east end of Green street, pro vided that James Divine will make the necessary excavation and furnish the clay for the same, and provided also that the city can have a perpetual ease of the land upon which the cistern is built and the use of the water therefrom in case o

6th, Petition of T. B. & J. S. Ballard for al street, was referred to Committee on highways

7th. Report of Committee of Highways and Street Engineer to whom was referred the peti to be beneficial to those who indulged in it under tion of Thayer & Scruton for a drain south of the Mansion House, was read and accepted. The counced the rules which were to be observed dur- Committee report that it would be a great benefit ing the present contest for the championship of to the Mansion House property to have a large should be builtby the owners of said property, and

not by, a nd at the expense of the city. 8th. Ordered, that the Mayor be authorized contract with M. P. Faught for the privilege of taking gravel from the bank lot, so called, on Water street for a term of years, if he thinks it

Two Rolls of Accounts No. 5, amounting seventeen hundred and seventy dollars and forty

The Committee on Burying Grounds, were directed to build or cause to be built, a fence on the north and east lines of the Southern Burying Grounds, so called, on the east side of the river-Said fence to be built of cedar posts, set in the ground and spruce or hemlock boards nailed to

MILITARY. Eighty men of the 29th Maine inder charge of Adjutant Green, mustered out at Charleston by order of Maj. Gen. Gilmore, arrived at Boston by steamer on Saturday, and reaching this city on Sunday morning in the Daniel Webster. They were quartered at Camp Coburn. These men were enlisted prior to Oct. 25th, 1863, under the supposition that they were to receive \$300 bounty, but for which there was no author ity from the War Department, and in justice to them they have been sent home before the expiration of their time of enlistment. The remainder of the regiment, numbering some 450 men. will probably remain in the Department of South Carolina so long as any troops are needed in that

Two companies of Coast Guards who have bee folk. Several months ago the charter of the on duty at Fort Popham, Knox and Eastport and

The First Maine Heavy Artillery are reported

has had no official notice of the fact. On Monday evening last, about half past even o'clock, fire was discovered in one of the stables at Camp Coburn, in a few minutes communicamp, mostly unoccupied. The quarters of the troops were uninjured. The new steam engine Cushnoc was promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient service in checking the progress of the flames, and saving a large amount of government property in the camp. The other engines also did excellent service. Six buildings formerly occupied as stables for cavalry were destroyed, together with a large amount of hay and other forage stored in one of the buildings for the use of the horses of the Quartermaster's Department. The horses were all got out uninjured. There can be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as several previous attempts have been

recently made to fire the camp. Mr. Trudeau, Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General's office of this State, with an assistant is now in Washington, obtaining from the record and rolls of the various Departments there, information to supply the great deficiencies apparent in "Muster-out rolls" of regiments, and also to procure lists of our soldiers who have rolled and exchanged prisoners, &c., &c., to enarecord of all the troops in the organizations of

week's paper that Charles F. Potter, Esq , a popular and successful merchant of this city is now associated with Mr. J. H. Kling in the stock and brokerage business. The honorable reputation and business experience of these gentlemen will

Mr. J. W. Bangs the popular teacher singing in this city will give a juvenile concert at Waverley Hall on Thursday evening. The singers will consist of one hundred and fifty scholars. who will give evidence of their proficiency in music. The occasion will be an interesting one to the parents and friends of the children.

The St. Cloud, (Minn.) Democrat ha account of the finding of the body of a Maine man, who was murdered or drowned in the Mississippi river. The name of the man was G. H. Holden, formerly of the 4th Maine Battery and a resident of Farmington., His body was found on Four daughters of the late Samuel Bahoock

born, married and widowed in this city, are now living within a short distance of each other, their

tempt was made on Wednesday afternoon last to Gov. Cony has accepted an invitation to be

The employees in the various departments labor connected with the Portland and Kennebee R ilroad have presented B. H. Cushman, Esq , present at the annual Fair and Exhibition of the

Court by Col. Goddard in person.

GENERAL HOWARD. The following truthful On the Road to Idaho. sketch is from Nichol's Story of the Great March. The following extracts from a letter just received in this city from a young man connected with Col. Libby's overland expedition to Idaho, com posed mostly of Maine men from this vicinity. will be found interesting to our readers :

UTAR, NEAR MEDICINE, BOW MOUNTAIN, DEAR UNCLE:—It is nearly three weeks since we is ligious convictions are intense, positive, entering julesburg, our last mail station, and you may have fearinto, and coloring every event of his life. When exposed to fire, there is no braver man living than the Black hills, but up to the present time we have met with no serious check. Our journey through Iowa was he. He does not go into action in the Cromwellian spirit, singing pealms and uttering prayers, but with a calm and quiet determination which is inspired by a lofty sense of a sacred duty to be performed. His courage is a realization of the strength of a spiritual religion, rather than a physical qualification. The General is constantly censured for rashly exposing himself to the fire of the enemy; but it is difficult to say whether such censure is just or not, for every

whether such censure is just or not, for every twelve miles a day, our progress seemed quite rapid commander of a corps, or an army, should him. Nebraska, with its fine rolling prairies and green slopes hour. Napoleon at the Bridge of Arcola was an along the Platta must be same to be appropriated. The along the Platte must be seen to be appreciated. Th example.

History shows that many battles have been lost or gained at heavy cost, because the exammanders did not know the nature of the ground they were fighting over, than for any other reason. Such a criticism can never be applied to General Howard. He sees the whole field of operations, and has an admirable tactical knowledge of the best use to be made of its advertages. It is a high has an admirable tactical knowledge of the best use to be made of its advantages. It is a high compliment to his worth as a man and a soldier, that he should have been chosen by General Sherman, to the command of the right wing of the army. General Sherman may not be a religious man, in the sense that General Howard is, he valued and respected Howard all the more four feet high, brilliant with flowers and reamed over by for his Christian faith and practice. In the direction of a march, in the accomplishment of an and scarce a day passes without bringing with it sometainty were required, he knew that Howard would Our daily routine of life has become so regular that ever fail him. In the record of four campaigns, almost imagine my friends at home as familiar with

as myself. Our careless habits in Iowa and eastern Ne braska have given place to the cautious and wary habit secessary in a hostile Indian country. At first we turnand manly courage.

Howard lost his right arm at Malvern Hill dur.

Recessary in a november at the morning, and drove as ing the bloody Peninsular campaign. There is we pleased. But now, with eight trains in our neighbor wondrous pathos in an empty sleeve; but regret bod, each striving for the best position, we are required. for Howard's affliction ceases when one looks into that kindly face with its loving eye, and generous mouth, a face full of patience, gentleness, and way till nine or ten o'clock, when we encamp. The da herdsman, called "herder," takes charge of the cattle the cook builds his fire, first digging out his fire-place and his professed Christian belief, that his influence upon those about him is positive. There is in the form of a T, some one "strikes out" for wood an ence upon those about him is positive. There is but little use of liquor, and a most gratifying absence of profanity, about his headquarters. I shall never forget his gentle rebuke to a soldier, may be seen stretched under the wagons. Every one responds with alacrity to the call for dinner, which we n a decided manner: "Don't swear so, my man, take in real emigrant style. Our eleven tin plates are disposed in a circle in what our cook facetiously called not wish to go into the next world with dreadthe kitchen. Plates of bacon and salt beef, a pan of bread and porringer of apple sauce form the fanked on one side by a cluster of coffee cups, and o Washington under date of Aug. 29th, says that with now and then preserved peaches and baked of the first party of Left Davis will take place before a the trial of Jeff. Davis will take place before a stewed beans. We have neither seen nor fasted buffale United States Circuit Court, but what particular though in some places the heads of those shot by hun one has not yet been designated. There seems to ers are quite numerous. About 2 P. M., we start out e no importance attached to the fact that the again and drive till within two hours of sunset. Graud Jury of the District of Columbia some dusk the cook prepares supper, and then brings out his onths ago found a true bill against him for con- Dutch oven and bakes the bread for the next day. The structive treason in sending his troops to operate day berder comes in and the night herder goes out. We then gather around the fire and listen to a story or some report that may have come in about Indians, &c., till one by one we drop off and climb into the wagons for the night, the fire goes out and the "correll guard" ued the people against the United States Govern. left alone. Our wagons are drawn into a circle, with an

opening for the cattle, and yokes and chains so arrang

Judicial district, for the reason that the vacancy in. One hundred miles west of Fort Kearney we first hea ecasioned by the death of Associate Justice Caof the Indians. The Pawnees had been hunting south ron has not yet been filled. As the military opof the Platte, and committed some depredations. They erations against the United States were direfused to surrender the guilty man and were pursu rected by orders from Richmond it is probable by our soldiers, and after a two days' fight, driven back the trial will take place in Virginia, at Norfolk, north of the Platte. We passed along the south bank in which event Chief Justice Chase will preside, and saw nothing of them. A fortnight ago, at noor as that State is embraced in the judicial circuit fifty Indians attacked a train few miles in front of us lashing over the bluffs on their ponies, capturing two wagons, four wagon covers, some ammunition, mining RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS. A New tools and clothing, and then disappeared as suddenly as York paper estimates that there has been about they came. Nor were we distined to escape entirely. civil war in April last. The precise number of er, and at night left them (lying quietly 160 rods from the casualties, is not easily ascertained; but it is camp) in charge of Capt. Anderson and the night herdcertain, from researches made, that the killed and wounded do not number less than fifteen "Herder is shot," "Up and after the cattle," "Ho! boys, bundred. If to the casualties by railroad during turn out, turn out." Most of us turned out and sucthis time be added those resulting from steamboat ceeded, much to our surprise, in recovering them all. and steamship disasters during the same period. The cattle were in a kind of natural amphitheatre; a the grand aggregate of killed and wounded will few had started over the bluff, and Capt. Anderson went be found to foot up not short of five thousand. to drive them back; just as he was rising over the ridge, It is computed that the loss of property desfive or six Indians sprang up before him and fired three shots, so near that the powder almost burned his face troyed altogether or partially damaged, including The second shot took effect, the ball passing through baggage, freight, mails, personal effects, ruined, both straps of his right boot, and of course entirely bridges, trains, machinery, and the expenses of through his leg. With his usual courage, (tested in a inquests, doctors bills, damages, &c., would not score of battles for his country) badly wounded as he was, the Captain promptly responded with the six shots of his army revolver, and at the fourth fire, one of the A PROFITABLE PEAT BOG. Mr. N. W. Farwell. assassins fell with a groan and the rest fled. The other the proprietor of the Lewiston Bleachery, is en- herder then came up and put the Captain into the sadgaged in cutting and drying peat for fuel, from dle and brought him to the camp. No bone was broken, in extensive bog owned by him in that vicinity. and the wound is healing as well as can be expected, The Journal says Mr. F. estimates that it will considering the fearful roughness of the roads. He re-

cost him three dollars per cord to get the peat to his Bleachery; and he considers a cord of peat as valuable as a cord of wood. Estimating the Monday July 31, we commenced the resurce of the Monday July 31, we commenced the resurce of the wool at eight dollars per cord, there is a saving. Black hills through Cheyenne pass. We heard nothing n the use of peat, of five dollars per cord. Now more of the Indians till we reached Little Larramie on Mr. F., has from forty to fifty acres in his peat Thursday. The day before the Indians burned a mail bog, and the peat will average three feet in station, drove off the soldiers and stole ninety-six head of depth, or fifty thousand cords for the whole bog. cattle. They then captured a wagon containing an old Profit per cord, \$5; profit ou 50,000 cords, man and a woman of seventy years, a young man with his wife and two children. They killed the old man and scalped the oldest woman, killed and mutilated the young man, shot one of the children and carried off the We are assured by Mr. Parsons, whose case before the U. S. Commissioner, was alluded to by young woman. The next day we met a train going east, from which they had stolen a woman after killing two us last week, that the sale of matches without men, and soon after we came to the ruins of wagons, stamps, was made without his knowledge by an to, warning us of the recent presence of these myster assistant in his store, and that he cheerfully sub- ous fiends, who always keep out of sight till the mo mits to the penalty imposed by the court, as a ment of attack, and seldom attack unless sure of success law abiding citizen. He had no intention of vio- I found these graves on Saturday last: "Hiram Stone lating any law of the State or the United States, Newton, Iowa, aged 24, killed by Indians July 31, 2865." "- Priest, Sioux City, Iowa, aged 57; slain and hopes the officers of the Government, who showed so much zeal in his case, will be equally off the left hand," and one nameless little grave, near zealous in enforcing those laws in cases of more which was a child's shoe.

serious importance than the sale of a few bunches Among other incidents I will mention the st July 20th, as our cattle were standing quietly hitched to the wagons, suddenly the whole sixty-six, as if moved We learn from the Oxford Democrat that by one impulse, leaped forward, dragging the loaded the old "Kimball Stand" in Norway village has wagons over a pitch of two feet, across a hollow and up been purchased by Messrs. Sanderson, Evans & the side of a hill, all the time on the keen run. For-Taylor, and entirely refitted for a woolen manu- tunately they were brought up with no other damage actory. The machinery is all in, and is now than a broken yoke and chain. On Tuesday, August 1st, running, on trial, and will be started up for the five or six trains that had crossed the Black hills together, rolled down on the Laramie plains and encampwork, in a few days. The mill has been extended by the Big Laramie river. Some of the cattle sooi ed giving a length of 102 feet; and will run six sets of machinery, and will employ about 30 die, till in about twenty-four hours thirty-five had died.

The company have a good stock of wool Every train but Libby's suffered. We think the cattle on hand, and purpose to run the mill day and were either poisoned by breathing the alkali dust, or night, producing blankets, and fancy goods for perhaps more likely died from feeding heartily on the bottom grass and then drinking to excess. Our exen were kept on the high land and allowed but a small A suit brought by Colonel John Goddard quantity of water at a time, and we met with no loss. against the Frederickton, N. B., Boom Company I have thus given you a rapid sketch of our expedifor damages alleged to have resulted from detention tion. I am not brim full and running over with enthuof logs has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, siasm for this country and its scenery, as a trip of twelve the jury bringing in a verdict of \$2,312 50 damages. The case was ably argued before the A fine, healthy infant, supposed to be not

weeks with hard work and hard fare, has worn off a little of the romance with which I started and made me acquainted with the rough realities of life. We are still in the mountains, their peaks covered with snow, and the temperature varying from 100 at noon to 20 at night. more than twenty-four hours old, was found on stampede, the alkali and the Indians, and are now at Fert Thus far we have escaped whole from the dangers of the Tuesday of last week in the front yard of Mr. J. Halleck. In two or three weeks more we expect to de-E. Brainard in East Winthrop. The name Ju- scend into the plains of Utah, when we shall have no nius Lincoln Sylvester, was pinned to the childs more fear of Indians, and hope to complete our journey dress. The little waif was taken charge of and with comparative safety, case and dispatch. The health tenderly eared for by Mr. Bloyd Snell of East of the party is for the most part good, and my own is excellent. Yours, &c.,

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT. In the case of THE 29TH MAINE. The Lewiston Journal say. John York, before J. H. Manley, E-q., Commis-friends of the Maine 29th, to secure the discharge that strenuous efforts are being made by the sioner, on the charge of keeping a hotel and being of that regiment, which has marched so many a retail dealer in liquous, without a license, he was adjudged guilty, paid fine and costs and was telegraphed an urgent request to the Secretary of War to have the regiment discharged before the September sickly season. We understand that orders were issued several weeks since to have the regiment discharged, but were countermanded ste Superintendent of that road with an elegant by representations from the general commanding the Department.

because, worn by disease, he could not walk faster, and stamp on him; he died shortly after Joseph D Keyser testified that he was a pris oner at Andersonville. One man was shot dead for reaching over the dead line for some moldy bread which had been thrown there. He also testified to seeing a man shot in the abdomen, and men in a chain gang with iron collars around their necks for attempting to escape. He also saw men bucked by order of Wirz for attempting

escape.
Webnesday, Aug. 30. Col. Persons, at one last: time commanding the post at Andersonville, showed that Wirz was assigned to the post by Gen. Winder, and had full control of it. The showed that Wirz was assigned to the post by Gen. Winder, and had full control of it. The witness had subsequently prayed the Judge in the neighborhood to abate the nuisance, but was obliged to abandon the case at the instance of Mrs. Marston, had been with a revolver, and afterwards killed herself with the same wear on.

On the cross-examination Col. Persons said the capacity of the prison was for 10,000 men, and beyond that number no more ought to have been placed on the ground, even after the enlargement. Capt. Wirz was not to blame for the size of the prison. One of his reasons for desiring to abate the prison as a nuisance was the almost insufferable stench and fifth in a part of the grave-yard. The green flies were almost as thick as locusts.
The great blunder on the part of the Confederate Government was in sending so many prisoners there without preparation.

Question—Do you think some one or more in

yond its capacity, but no attention was paid to the remonstrance. An order came from Gen. the remonstrance. An order came from Gep. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, addressed to Gen. Winder, the purport of which was to organize a prison department. An officer was put in charge on the other side of the Mississippi, and Gen. Winder was put in charge on this side.

No officer had a right to interfers with him, and No officer had a right to interfere with him, and it was made the duty of the commanders of adjoining posts to furnish troops for the prison Gen. Winder had supreme control and dominion. I read the order, but do not recollect whether it was issued by the direction of President Davis or was issued by the direction of President Cooper.
not. It was, however, signed by Gen. Cooper.
There were not more than 800 or 1000 troops There were not more than 800 or 1000 though the read and through the mead and through the when I was there, and the greatest number of prisoners from 18,000 to 20,000.

James Van Valkenburg, residing ten miles from James Van Valkenburg, residing ten miles from bouse in a few minutes. He examined the bodies,

Macon, testified that the crops were more than an average in 1864—more plentiful than in previous years, because no cotton was planted. He believed supplies for the army were plenty in Georgia for the last two or three years, although in 1863 there was some failure in the crops.

Dr. Cattlin testified that he was for two years in the Confederate army, and from May to September last on service at Andersonville. He saw defrom which the fatal shots were fired was obtained from a trunk of which Dr. Marston constantly

testified to the filthy condition of the place and the bad quality of the food, some of which was employment outside draw an additional ration. Wivz replied : G—d—Yankee son of a b—, if you don't go in I'll starve every one of you to death." This was a common mode of reply to prisoners. On another occasion he said to a prisoner who had endeavored to escape: "If you ever do that again, I'll shoot you as sure as I'll go to hell, and I know I shall go there." Witness saw a man brought in by dogs, attended by Wirz and Turner. He had seen men working in the chain gang, and one of them was so reduced that he was taken to the hospital, where he died. Had seen men in the stocks ing his levelver swore he would kill every man that town. They say: man who was asleep rolled under the dead line and was shot. He had seen one of our negro soldiers whipped 50 or 70 lashes for refusing to work he had seen one of our negro. smuggled in. They told him every sentinel who ent in Court who can verify this assertion Six or eight times he had been to the storeho which was 300 or 400 feet long, and always found it filled with supplies, two thirds of which he about 32,000 prisoners and from 500 to 2000

that he was a prisoner at Andersonville from the 8th of March until Sept. 1864. Oa one occasio Wirz came into the stockade when a cripple walk ing on crutches approached and asked to go outside. He did go out. The sentinel fired and shot him in the jaw. The cripple was known by the name of Chicamauga. While the prisoners were being divided into squads of hundreds, one of the mcn, owing to sickness, did not fall in and Wirz threatened to shoot him and did shoot him over the dead line. One was shot while he was

sentinel to shoot the cripple.

James H. Davidson testified that he was taken prisoner to Andersonville on the 8th of March. He described the filthy condition of the prisoners. For a week he drove the dead wagon. times 25 men were thrown into the wagon at one time and on the return he would bring wood and rations in the same car. He had seen the rebel soldiers with shirts, blankets and shoes, on them that were sent by the Sanitary Commission for the use of our men. Capt. Wirz, he knew, made a breakfast on some of the crackers, cheese and beef sent them for our prisoners. He saw 400 or 500 boxes at the depot with supplies marked U. S. He had seen the hounds there. One of As yet the epidem c shows no signs of abatement. U. S. He had seen the nounce shere. the dogs nearly tore the flesh from a man's leg. Another man was hanging up his clothes, which he had washed, to dry. One of the pieces blew over the dead line. He stepped beyond the line o get the piece when he was fired upon and shot in the breast. Another man had reached beyond the dead line for some crumbs of bread when he time after he assumed command of the prison. The latter was sick laying on the ground and asked Wirz for something when he shot him. Wirz remarked that he was killing more Yankees than Lee was at Richmond Food was so scarce at one time that some of them picked up particles of food that had already reased through the system of food that had already reased through the system been before the public for more than thirty years,

The grave vard comprised 25 or 30 acres, and ber last, it was about two-thirds full. The grave diggers were Union soldiers. The dead were 24 deep. Some were buried with and some without clothing. Men were buried in trenches. On matches and dip both ends in the brimstone one occasion 150 bodies were put into a single They must then be broken in two before they are Thomas Hall testified that he was a pris

ersonville. He had charge of a squad of 90 oners, but only one out of the entire number survived. They gave him another squad from harveste the new stock. The men died off rapidly. A good many sank down from exhaustion and starvation and could not get up. Capt. Wirz threat-

TOEDAY, Aug. 29. Dr. B. A. Vanderkreft testified to the shocking condition of more than 2000 of the returned prisoners from Anderson-ville whom he attended at Annapolis.

Martin E. Hogan testified that he had been in the prison at Andersonville. The men were in as bad condition as they possibly could be. They stood so thick that they could scarcely elbow their way. Some lay in their own filth, calling for water and tood, but no attention was paid to them. The food was miserable—such as sour,

CAMP SUMTER, Andersonville,

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN SOUTH DEDHAM. The Boston Journal of Saturday last, gives the following details of a terrible tragedy which occurred in South Dedham, Mass., on Friday morning

"At about 2 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Marston, been, casually remarking that she would "kill

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The Committee of the town of Topsham make an appeal to the About the 15th of May he saw a man shot from citizens of the State for subscriptions to secure a sentry-box and Wirz soon appeared, and draw- the establishment of the Agricultural College in

examine a section of land—expressed themselves unanimously pleased with the location, in its vawork, he being sick. Witness said the men of the 55th Georgia were good Union men and friendly to our prisoners allowing things to be shot a man received as a reward a furlough for fertilizers, and in other essential points, but de-30 days. There are members of that Georgia cided that they could not locate the College without the contribution in some form of \$20,000 at least, a larger sum if possible. This location it filled with supplies, two thirds of which he supposed was corn meal. There were at one amount, and to increase the sum to \$30,000, or even \$50,000, in order to establish it Confederate troops there.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2. Mr. O S. Belcher testified tion of only 1600 inhabitants, has already raised by subscription \$6,000, and the committee are continuing their efforts to increase this sum.

LIPE IN HEAVEN. There, Faith is changed into Light,

The prisoners were kept in the sun all day and have had a large circulation in our own country. were not allowed to procure water. If the squad In the present work, the author, arguing from could not give a satisfactory account of any one the fact that this earth is not the Home in which ng number they were deprived of the fact that this earth is not the Home in which There were 42,000 prisoners there we are to live forever, describes in beautiful lanat one time. He has heard Wirz say he was kill- guage and with a fervid but chastened imaginaing more Yankees than those who were serving at tion, the entrance of the redeemed into Heaven. Witness had seen 20 or 30 men shot the joys of friends who meet there, individual exin his tent for merely stretching his arm beyond the dead line. Another was shot at for trading is free from sectarian utterances, is pervaded by over the lines. He heard Capt. Wirs, order the a pure, catholic spirit, and is one we can earnestly and sincerely recommend to all, young and Some- by C. A. Pierce.

t. Wirz threat-would blow the c. Wirz threat-willfully killing their former slaves.

We continue the report of the proceedings in the trial of Capt. Wirz before the Military Comin the trial of Capt. Wirz before the Military Comin their arms and soon after sores appeared twice ened to fire grape and canister into them. He mission at Washington. By the urgent entreaties of the prisoner, Messrs. Schade and Baker were induced to appear again before the Commission as his counsel.

Turspay, Aug. 29. Dr. B. A. Vanderkreft but in their arms and soon after sores appeared twice as large as a silver half dollar, filled with magnets. He heard a sentinel remark, after shooting a man, I'll have a furlough for that, and if I could get a furlough for sixty days, I would shoot another.

Dr. William Balser testified that he attended a country of the cases from Anderson ill and TWO D The steam Dr. Russe Eastern was proceedings, labors of al

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Dr. Russell's diary of proceedings on the Great Eastern was written for the Telegraph Company, and furnishes an elaborate account of the daily proceedings, and extols the noble and unremitting labors of all concerned. Mr. Russell says the buoys which mark the place where so much went down will soon be waifs and strays in the stormy

foreign Mews.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Eastern at Sheerness, and the inference was drawn that she would not go out again this season.

The Times says the result of the proceedings

on the Great Eastern demonstrated the complete feasibility of an Atlantic telegraph. The principal difficulties of the enterprise has been overcome, and failure ensued from accidents which may be called provoking from their littleness.

from a hopeful point of view, although they express fears that the cable will not be recovered and that the enterprise will fail for the present.

The objection of time and they express fears that the cable will not be recovered and that the enterprise will fail for the present.

The objection of time and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do not necessarily the cable with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do not necessarily the cable will not be recovered and that the enterprise will fail for the present.

The objection of time and they expressed in the cable with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do not necessarily the cable will not be recovered and that the enterprise will fail for the present.

The objection of the present is the present of the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do not necessarily the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do not necessarily the contrary and the contrary and

Uapt. Anderson of the Great Eastern, in a letter, says it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the Atlantic Cable and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggested that a new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless York, is on the outside wrapper. to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter

A Fenian demonstration on a small scale had taken place near Scarva, County Down, Ireland Ample police and military preparations had been made by the authorities, and order was not dis-

Apprehensions of the approach of cholera were Apprehensions of the approach of cholera were increasing in England. The epidemic had reached Marseilles. At an important meeting of medical officers, &s., in London resolutions were adopted advising the utmost care and all possiadopted advising the utmost care and all possible precautions.

FIVE DAYS LATER

The steamer Saxonia from Southampton, Aug. 23, arrived at New York, Sept. 3d. The steamer Peruvian from Liverpool, Aug. 24th and London-derry 25th, for Quebec, passed Farther Point on

Mr. Mason, writing to the Times, says orders were immediately forwarded to stop the Shenandoah's cruise on the termination of the war

The New York correspondent of the Times

sons for this ill feeling.

A Cork paper says the Fenians are very active A CORK paper says the Fenians are very active in that city and neighborhood. Large crowds, it is said, regularly assemble for drill, and illegal gatherings are no longer held in out-of-the-way places, but in open day, and the members avow their intentions almost without reserve.

Another and The Fenians are very active in the following places. IT is RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Large crowds, it is RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Large crowds, it is RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Large crowds, it is said, regularly assemble for drill, and illegal gatherings are no longer held in out-of-the-way places, but in open day, and the members avow their intentions almost without reserve.

R. P. HALL & CO.,

Nashan, N. H. Bennich and Co., Nashan, N. H. Bennich and Co.

Austria and Prussia. The summary of the new convention between Austria and Prussia relative to Schleswig-Holstein, is published. The terms agree with the statements already issued.

It is expected that the Prussian troops will

It is expected that the Prussian troops will evacuate Holstein, and that Austria will assume administration there on the 15th of September, and that at the same time Austria will evacuate the same time Austria Schleswig to leave the administration to Prussia. Spain.

The passage of a boat through the Suez canal and the alleged opening of the canal prove to be very small affairs. It is asserted that so far from being open, the canal will not be open for three years at least, and the analysis. how it can be made available for large ships.

With the subsidence of the cholera, business was again assuming activity in Alexandria, and quantities of cotton were again reaching the marbot.

Ballonia Hambers—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Drugsists. The genuine is signed, W. ACHKLOR, 81 Barclay street. New York.

The cholera was disappearing at Constantiple

encouraging intelligence of the progress of reconstruction in one of the largest and most import- for postage. ant of the recent rebel States, is contained in a sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co, and M. S. Burr & Co., 3m31 recent despatch from Washington to the New Boston.

"Judge Lochrane and other Georgians are in the city to-night and represent the work of re-construction in that State to be progressing rapid-ly and satisfactorily to all union men. Lochrane has made speeches in different parts of the State since the appointment of Mr. Johnson as Provisional Governor, and has everywhere taken strong grounds in favor of the Abolition of Slavery, the 250 RARE RECEIPTS fact that the negro is a free man instead of a free negro, the necessity and rightfulness of his being admitted a competent witness in civil and criminal proceedings, the impossibility of colonizing him elsewhere against his will, and in favor of is confident the people of Georgia will accede to all these conditions and settle the principle of the negroes' right to vote, subject to such restrictions as are imperatively demanded. The Southern men at present in Washington

coincide in the belief that the transition from produce little trouble. There is a wide-spread repugnance to conferring upon negroes the Right of Suffrage; but this feeling is rapidly giving way to one of broader statesmanship. It is believed to be to the interest of the South to retain the negroes, and to guarantee them such rights and protection as will secure their friendship and premediate suffrage were given to the blacks, that several of the Southern States would have negro majorities and negro Congressmen, and thereby prevent White immigration, and compel its emi-gration, and thus make them essentially negro State Governments. To prevent this, it is argued that the negro population of the Southern States should be put on probation, white immigration encouraged, and the preponderance of white voters insured before establishing Universal Sufrage. Many far-seeing Southern men recogniz Negro Suffrage as only a question of time, and desire to obviate 25 years of fierce and needless agitation throughout the country by conceding the principle now."

en,

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN. A despatch from Raleigh, N. C., dated August 21st,

*Lieut. A. W. Habn has returned from a special mission through the northeastern portion of this State, where there is no military force, and reports three negroes shot in Northampton to their master after engaging employment elsewhere; the people refuse recognizing the freedom of the blacks, who are whipped and tortured most findishly for even expressing a desire to be free. He also states that a Union man in Hartford county was driven from his home for employing a colored girl as servant without consulting her former master. A perfect reign of terror eviate. county by the County Police for refusing to return

A QUINTULE MURDER. The last English steam—
of the prince in the rows of a crime which exceeded in atrocity the historical and cruel murder of the princes in the Tower. Three children were found murdered in their beds, in Holborn, London. The BRER AND LANSS—DROVES FROW MAINS.

M F Dware 69; Howard & Ball 10; J H Height 129; J E More 21; Copp & Radeling 10; EN Cartino 71; Sandisrd Chica. Sept. 4, 1865.

M F Dware 69; Howard & Ball 10; J H Height 129; J E More 23; Copp & Radeling 10; EN Cartino 71; Sandisrd Chica. Sept. 4, 1865.

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M F Dware 69; Howard & Ball 10; J H Height 129; J E Mandisrd Chica. Sept. 4, 1865.

M F Dware 69; Howard & Ball 10; J H Height 129; J E Mandisrd Chic

Special Actices.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

Presents to the Attention of Mothers her SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

seas of autumn.

Moorings had been laid down for the Great gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and smodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and Explanation is required why the hauling-in apparatus was defective, but the experience gained may enable the company to redeem their error and accomplish the great work.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAR SAV IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH Of it what we have never may enable to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED SET AND STANCE TO REFECT A CURE, when timely used. The other journals also regard the prospects Neverdid we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one Capt. Anderson of the Great Eastern, in a let-

Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 Cents per

SheepWashTobacco

This Paste, employed as a Sheep Wash, according to the di rections furnished by the Company, has the effect of curing Scab and other cutaneous diseases, and destroying all parasitic insect A convention between Austria and Prussia has which infest the skin and wool of the Sheep, and thereby imbeen concluded concerning the Duchies. Prussia gets Laurenburg, paying Austria a pecuniary indemnity. The Provisional Government of the Duchies continues. Prussia rules Schleswig and larger animals, and also those that are lourious to vegetation. CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

Assayor to the State of Massachusetts,

Consulting Chemist.

Wool Growers should beware of any preparation that contains "sulphur," as it is sure to destroy the fibre of the wool. One pound of Extract Tobacco will make twelve gallons Wash, and cont-insthe strength of eight pounds of Toba 200, as prepared

Great Britain.

The Atlantic Telegraph Companies have resolved to lay a new cable next June, and pick up the old one.

Mr. Macon works.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious proper-

writes upon the depth and earnestness of the irritation which prevails against Eogland in all classes of American society. He also expatiates upon, and endeavors to palliate some of the rea-

It c'eanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and

For sale by all druggists.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES. U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. ARMY ANDNAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

Dr. Talbot's concentrated Medical Pineapple Cider will cure you if you are sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness

B. T. BABBIT, 64 to 74 Washington street, New York

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

Containing many Secrets and much valuable information never before made publi ; including over 100 Receipts now in exclusive use by the Metropolitan Hotel of this city. Price 20 cents; mailed, postage free. Address
HUTCHINSON & CO.,
4w36 Publishers, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

MAGRIFTING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS.

Address
P. D. BOWEN, Box 220,

Beston, Mass.

The undersigned tenders his aincere thanks to the Fire Department and citizens of Augusta, for their efficient sid in suppressing the fire at Camp Cobarn on Monday evening last, which threatened the entire destraction of the barracks and other property of the Government.

R. M. LUTLER, Lieut. Col. and A. A. P. M. G. NOTICE.

\$20. G. & S. S. DRYSTAL D. P. \$20.

A year can be realistd gilding and putting up the Crystal Deor Plate Agents wanted. Stock, Tools, and Instructions cost \$30. L. L. TODD & CO., 39 Nassau St., New York. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Is the fragrant perfume of STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

This preparation beautifies the hair, prevents it falling off or arning grey, and eradicate's daedruff.

2#39

The Markets.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

i.ast week, 2991 9811 25.00

Brayss—First qual 11.75 @ 12.75 Per 190 lbs. on the total Becoud do. 10,50 @ 11.50 | weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 8,00 @ 10.00 | and dressed beef.

Extra good \$12.25 m \$13.50. Extra poor \$6.00 @ \$7.00

Working Oxen—\$150@275; Steers—\$55@150; Veal—7@

colored girl as servant without consulting her former master. A perfect reign of terror exists in that portion of the State."

Gen. Sprague telegraphs from Alabama for additional military forces to put a stop to the cruelties practiced upon the freedmen of that State. He suggests that the 2d Maine cavalry be sent him immediately.

A QUINTUPLE MURDER. The last English steamer brought the news of a crime which exceeded in atrocity the historical and cruel murder of the state in the set of the suggests which the better quality of the cattle firm, and trade lively.

BROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TURSDAY, September 5, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. Moarthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Tour, \$9.50 to 1500

Clear Sait Fork, \$20.00 to 22.00

Rye Meal, 1 23 to — Mulliken & Ph. 9 to 11

Rye Meal, 1 23 to — Chickuns, # Ph. 9 to 11

Rye Meal, 1 23 to — Chickuns, # Ph. 9 to 11

Rye Meal, 1 23 to — Chickuns, # Ph. 9 to 11

Rye Meal, 1 25 to — Chickuns, # Ph. 9 to 11

Rye Meal, 1 25 to — Chickuns, # Ph. 9 to 11

Rye Meal, 2 00 to 2 50

Rarley, \$ 5 to 1 100

Rarley, # Bot 1 15

Corn, 6 1 0 50

Lime, 1 15 to — Hay, # ton, 1 0.00 to 12.00

Cotat, 5 to — Hay, # ton, 1 0.00 to 12.00

Cotate, 40 to 50

Chickuns, # Ph. 1 to 20

Cotate, 5 to — Hay, # ton, 1 0.00 to 12.00

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Cotate, 5 to — Hay, # ton, 1 0.00 to 12.00

Cotate, 5 to 1 million for the fourth Mond

25 m 30.

BEANS. Marrow Foush \$2 25 m 2 50, Pea \$2 75 m 3 00, Blue Pod \$1 75 m 2 00.

CHEESE. Vermont F ib new 15 m 17c; Country 13 m 15.

NEW YORK MARKET Sept. 4. Flour—Super State \$6 70 @ 7,75; Rount Hoop Ohio, 8,75@ 11,00; Western 7,00@7.60; Southern 9,30 @ 14,00; Canada 7,50.50 10,75. Wheat—Uhleago spring 1 55@1,55; amber Michigan, 2,18 winter red western, 2,00@0.00. Corn—Western maven, 90@ 91. Oats—Canada 63 @ 64.

Married.

In this city, Aug. 22d, by Rev. John Young, Romanso M. Washburn, of Natick, Mass., to Annie, daughter of Amos Church. Esq., of Augusta. Sept. 21, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Frank Doe to Rebecca L. Moody, both of Vassaboro'.

In Sidney, Aug. 31st, by Rev. N. Andrews, Enoch Swift, 21, to Mayer L. Deer. to Ritz sbeth Schwarzt.

In Fapette, Supt. 4. by H. B. Lovejov, Raq, Lewis F. Besse,
of North Chelsea, Mass., to Mrs. Lis N. Bailey.
In Northampton, Mass., Cuvier Grover, Brevet Major General
U.S. A., to Susie Willard, daughter of Prof. Austin Fünt, M.
D. of New York City.

i years, 11 mos, 10 days. In Fayette, Aug 25th, Dea. John Dane, aged 79 years. In Whitefield, Aug 18th, Everett Ware, aged 76 years. In Philips, June 18th, of diphtheris, Fred 8., son of 8a and Sarah A. Stanley, aged 8 years 7 months and 19 days.

A WORK OF THE GREATEST INTEREST AND VALUE.

SHERMAN -AND-

HIS CAMPAIGNS: By Col. S. M. BOWMAN and Lt. Col. R. B. IRWIN.

No other official and authrotic distort of this great may will be published—for no other writers can have access to the private and official papers of the several commanders—all such information is functioned for this work exclusively.

my Order and Letter Books, chornsons copies of an orders above
and letters written by mesince the winter of 1861-2, with a view
to publish a memoir of my Life and Services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and
acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts
that can interest the general reader.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

39-

W. T. SHERMAN,

THE WORK IS SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. W. J. HOLLAND,

Agent for New England,

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher. KLING & POTTER, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS!

(Successors to J. H. KLING.) Buy and sell GOLD, SILVER, GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

OFFICE IN SAME ROOM WITH STANWOOD'S BOOKSTON Augusta, Sept. 2, 1865.

\$20,000 GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.

GOLD, SILVER, U. S. COUPONS, COIN DRAFTS, AND ALL KINDS OF U. S. BONDS. KLING & POTTER,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS! (Successors to J. H. KLING) Office in same Room with Stanwood's Bookstore.
Augusta, Sept. 2, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED two miles from Hallowell, adjoining the Maine Grante Quarry, on the road to Manchester Cross Roads. The buildings are good, consisting of House, Carriage House, supplied with soft and hard water. Fosts-five acres of land, well watered, plenty of wood, large orchard, a good share of it grafeed; out from 10 to 15 tons of hay, and, with proper cultivation, could easily double that amount. Muck plenty and easy of access. More woodland and pasturage can be had with it if d-sired. For further particulars applicants are referred to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to August 28, 1865. 39* JONATHAN LAITEN, Ja.

WOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to August 11, 1855. 39* PHILIP C. BRAFFURD.

ANSIGKNEY, of Hallowell, or the subscriber, on the premises SM SAMUEL H. JONES. P. O. Address, Hallowell.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm in Alna for sale. Said farm is situated near the head of the deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons the dwelling House and Bara. Also on the premises a Shingle Mill, with water power to drive it at all seasons of the year; with good facilities far the propagation of trout or other fish; a large number of fruit trees now coming into bearing. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. Address, on the premises.

Alna, Sept. 4, 1865.

The subscriber offers his

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his

FARM OF 21 ACRES

TOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of appointed Executor of th

FARM OF 21 ACRES

will be sold with the Farm if wanted.

Augusta, Sept. 4, 1885.

GEO. W. LEIGHTON. FARM FOR SALE

BEANS. Marrow Foush \$2 25 D 250, Pea \$2 75 D 300, Blue Pod \$1.75 D 200 Pod \$1.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, Acid at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will accounty, deceased, having been presented for probate.

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Parmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

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ENNEBEC COUNTY...in Court of Probate, held at Augusto, on the fourth Monday of August, 1866.
ALPHEUS S. HAYWARD, Gaurdian of Joseph S. Frost, of Sidney, in said County, minor, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:
Onossap, That notice thereof be given to all persous interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, insaid County, on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any, why the same should outbe allowed.

M. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. Buator, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate held
Act Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1865.
The Commissioners appointed to assign to Lucinda P. Cuningham, formerly widow of Lafayette Huntoon, law of Readfeld. in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made return of their doings:
Onderso, That notice thereofoe given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be

ly in the maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return should not be acc-pted, and dower assig sed accordingly.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

29° In this city Sept. 1st, Ella L. Littlefield, aged 14 years Aug. 31st. Della E., wife of Jesse Go dsell, aged 31 years, 6 months. Of dysentery, Fred, youngest chil i of Jos. and Martha C. Farnham, aged 19 months. Aug. 21st, Mary Ann, daughter of Hiram and Margaret Wilson, aged 21 years, 10 mos Aug. 25th, Charlie H., only son of Greenwood Z and Sarah A. Lyon, aged 3 years 7 months.

In Mr. Vernou, Aug. 19th, Mrs Sarah Clifford, aged 74 years 8 mos. In Baltimore, Md., Aug. 13th Geo. W. smith, aged 42 years. In Hospital, near Washington, D. C., July 21st, Leonard Blackwell, of Carthage. a memer of Co. B, 31st Me. Vols., aged 54 years, 11 mos. 10 days.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Spin Action State Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on state youth Monday of August, 1864. Online. In said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; Underson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the disc Farner, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Usurt to be held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of September next, and show case, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

In Ms. 10 days.

should not be granted.
Attest: J. Buston, Register ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held
Ast Asymsta, on the fourth Monday of Awoust, 1865.
LUCINDA W. BICKFOAD, Administratrix on the Estate of
Benjamin Bickford, late of Waterville, in said County deceased,
having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Oansnap, That notice therof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the
Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County,
on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if
any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burtos, Register.

39°

KENNEBEC COUNTY At a Court of Probate,

AMY will be published—for no other writers can have access to the private and official papers of the several commanders—all such information is fursished for this work exclusiver.

Lancaster, Ohio, July 31, 1865.

Lancaster, Ohio, July 31, 1865.

C. B. Richardson, Esq., 540 Broadway, N. Y.:

Sin:—Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1855, and more recently in the service of the U. S., has had access in your office and Letter Books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish a memoir of my Life and Services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and so the lowest production of the state of Lucinday of the country of the country of the state of Lucinday of the country of the

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1865.

JOHUA S. TURNER, Administrator on the Estate of George W. Macomber, late of Augusta, asid County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ouders of the Country of the Estate of Augusta, that help may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that said County. on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probute, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1865.

JUSEPH TABER, Administrator on the Estate of Orimol Robinson, late of Albino, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Order of Albinomer of Albinomer of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Order of State of State of State of Said deceased for allowance; in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Set tember next, and show cause, if say why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burrow, Register.

39°

picture for anywane varieties of be given three weeks successed:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested, may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September in stant, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of sai petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

ISSUES OF AUGUST 1864, JUNE & JULY 1865,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

KLING & POTTER,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS!

(Successors to J. H. Kliss.)

Office in same Room with Stanwood's Bookstore.
Augusta, Sept. 2, 1865.

STEAMER

STEAMER

EASTERN QUEEN.

Attest: J. Burdon, Register.

KENNEGE COUNTY... At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the first Monday of September, 1865.

AMOS MIRELER, Administration on the Estate of David Wheeler, late of Waterville, in sald County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of additional control of the monday of semptember instant, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burdon, Register.

NOTICE ishereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of MAHALA T. WESBER, late of AHGUSTA,

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supply of our Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIPUGE, has been a simply write or ofter Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beginned to anye upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. Minfame's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Ptisburgh, Pa.

signate has chebrated Verminge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Richane's Celebrated Verminge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Fills. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Compaint, and all the billious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nontrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not claim for their preparations on large 72 telebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the beath of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Verminge nor Liver Pills unless you are user you are getting the genuine Dr. Lane's, prepared by PLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the Cure of Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia

and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dn. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL as a remedy for Liver and Billious Complaints, we presume no, apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Billious Diseases of all kinds, throughout the Unsted States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be agfe and effectual. That such is the true character of Dr. BullANE'S LIVER PILLS, three can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has interriably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most increduious. It has been our sincere which, that these pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to usiness who have expesienced the beneficial effect.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recom-

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the power of the stomach, howels, bears, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and visin importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously discussed, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifest itself by such a variety of symptoms, of a most doubthic character, that it misteeds more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists deteven the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrucity, or become what fools term hypochondrisas, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the tiver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, deranged state of the bousts, irratable and visicis, of wince we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases commerciated under the head of Cossungtion, have their seat in a diseases liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

1 Splendid Silver Fea Set, 200 Gens Superior Steel Fens, \$1 each, 200 Gross Superior Ste

ul catalogue.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVES —Pain in the right SYMITOMS OF A DIBRASED LIVEE—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the rius, increasing on pressure; souse-times the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the aboutler-hiade, and is frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sixtness; the howels in general are outlet, sometimes atternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a duil, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complaints of worliness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and atthough he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon ap tortitus enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Sexeral of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when lew of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the laver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER—Dr. MoLANE'S LIVER PILLS in

body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER—Dr. McLanges Liver PILLS in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartse can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are affilted with this disease to give them a fair trist.

Birections.—Take t o or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used when purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative they are inferior to none, and in doses or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangement of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa., | WISSEY'S

and Lung Syrup.

JERSEY STOCK

20 HEIFERS, one, two and three
years old, † blood Jersey, cut of
extra dairy cows. 2 one-year-old BULLS. 20 choice COWS

Stetson, Sept 1, 1865. SAMUEL W. LANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENT. OFFICE WITH HON. S. TITCO 48, 1y38 Augusta, Me.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE. AUG. 26, 1865.
THE inhabitants of said City qualified to vote for State and County officers, according to law, are hereby notified to assemble at their several Ward Rooms on the Second Monday of September, being the eleventh day of said month, at ten o'clock A M., then and there to give in their votes for the following officers, viz.: For a Governor of the State; for three Senators for the Seventh Senatorial District; for two Representatives to the State Legislature; for a County Commissioner, County Treasurer, and Clerk of the Courts. The Polis to close at four o'clock P. M.

Notice is also given that the Board of Aldermen will be in seasion at the Aldermens' Room for the purpose of correcting the list of voters, and of receiving evidence of the qualifications of voters whose names are not on the list, on TRURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY preceding the easy of election from nine o'clock to tracker occurs in the foremence and from two oblecks to four

clock in the afternoon.
2w38 CHARLES E. HAYWARD, City Clork. J. H. CLAPP & CO., REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND EXCHANGE

BROKERS! CITY AND TOWN RAILROAD SCRIP, First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and Original Stock of the Somerset & Kennebec B. B.; also Three Thousand Shares of Old and Preferred Stock of the Kennebec & Portland B. R.

August 1, 1865. CUSTOM COAT AND PANT MAKERS. Highest Prices Paid. W. F. CHISAM, Opposite Stanley House. 1865. 4w38 Augusta, Aug. 30, 1865.

DR. J. W. TOWARD Has returned from the Hospital to his office on Bridge Stre where he may be found at all hours. Augusta, Aug. 28, 1865. You can stop Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia instantly of mah returned. Use Wolcott's Instant Pain Annihilator. Sold at all stores. Ource Catarrh permanently.

L. WENTWORTH, Ag't, Brown's Corner. Me.

August 15th, a DISCHARGE from the 1st Me. Veterans. Co, between Crossman's Corner, China, and Bolton Hill, Augusta he finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Farmer Office

8. M. SHURKY.

A good assortment of English and American OIL TABLE COVERS for sale by BALLARD & CHARE, 9w33 6 Union Block, Augusta.

THARE HUNDRED good COAT MAKERS to make Bostor Clothing, to whom tash and a good price will be paid. D. L. GANDINER. Hallowell, Aug. 29, 1865. CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA,

NEATS FOOT AND LARD OIL

CHOICE CIGARS AND TOBACCO

CONCENTRATED SUGAR OF LEMON For making Lemenade ; at OHAS. K. PARTRIDGE'S. 28

SPECIMEN TICKET.

[Licensed by the United States.] GRAND

GIFT ENTERPRISE! EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE! 2000 TICKETS AND 2000 PRIZE 1.4

TICKETS \$5.00 BACH! be Distributed at Augusta October 16, 1865, Unless the Tickets are sooser disposed of. EVERY ARTICLE AS REPRESENTED !

1 Modern-built Cottage House, in good repair, pleasantly situated in Augusta, has a lot containing about sixty-four square rods, on which are many fruit and shade trees, decirable Building Lots, situated in Augusta, each tot scotaining about fifty-six square rods, \$4:0 each, 2 Splendid 7-octave Reservood Case Piano Fortes, new, \$450 each,

1 Fine, Gold Cap, Lever Watch,
1 Lady's Gold Watch
1 Lady's Gold Watch
1 ady's Heavy Gold Chain,
1 Gent's Gold Chain,
2 New Piano-Case Melodeons, of superior quali-

1 Gent's Gold Chain,
2 New Piano-Case Nelodeons, of superior quality and finish, \$150 each,
19 Spiendid Photograph Albums, \$10 each,
100 Greenbacks, \$2 each,
1 Bigsant Sora,
1 Haircioth, Biack Walnut Recking Chair,
1 Large Rocking Chair, Black Walnut,
100 Greenbacks, \$3 each,
200 Black Walnut Work-Boxes, for Ladies, \$2 50 each.

osch,

1 Marbie Top Centre Table,

1 Centre Table,

1 Black Walnut Whatnot,

30 Greenbacks, \$1 each,

1 Splendid Extension Dining Table, Black Walnut, Large Whatnet, 5 Dining Chairs, (1 prine) 1 Beautiful Chamber Set, 1 Beautiful Chamber Set,
20 Engravings of Eminent Musicians, well framed,
\$5 each,
1 Bedfsed,
00 Pieces of Chasical Music, \$1 each,
1 Table, 2 Nice Black Walnut Parlor Chairs, (1 prize,)

which has is cariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincers wish, that these piths should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we cast thousands to witness who have experienced the beneficial effect.

Dr. Molanes Pills are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular remedied of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for Liver 0.0MPlaines, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perfect a set.



A Most Exquisite, Deliente and Fragrant Persume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Pholon's-Take no other. Sold by druggists generally.



PRICES REDUCED!

THERE PLOWS are celebrated for their superior Turning Sapacity, Easy Draught. Ease in Holding, Steadiness in the bround, Strength and Durability. Maine State Fair.

HON. WM. HILL, President North Berwick Bank."

Hundreds of like testimonials to the above might be added from our leading Farmers, whose unanimous voice is, "To folow the Hussey Flow is to like it."

Circulars, Prices, Terms, &c.. sent gratis on application.

Address

TIMOTHY B. Hi'88MY,

6#38*

North Berwick, Me.

CLOTHS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR!

I am prepared to show my customers and the public a very uge stock of choice WOOLENS of different makes, Foreign and Domestic, consisting in part of MOSCOWS, EFQUIMAUX, CHINBILLIAS, EDREDOR³, CASTORS and WHITNEY BEAVERS, MOSTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Furnishing Goods:

In great Vasiety!

TRAVELING SHIRTS. WHITE SHIRTS. COLLARS—PAPER
AND LINEN. HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES,
UNDER GARMENTF,
&c. &c. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

The management of which I have placed under the direction of Ms. F. M. HOFF, formerly from the House of Mesers Call. A Turns, Boston, and well known as a gentions of tasks, skill and long experience. All Garments warranted in every

W. F. CHISAM, Opposite Stanley House, Augusta. INSURANCE AGENCY IN AUGUSTA. ### Assets \$3 850.351 78

MASHATTAS, New York, 44

CITY FIRE Hartford, Conn. 44

MORTH AMERICAS, Hortford, Conn. 4416,895 76

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, Capital \$150,000, with large Surplus

I am also Agent for the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., c Hartford, Conn., the Pioneer Company in this country, of Ace dent Insurance. This Company is doing a thriving business Assets about \$1,000,000. DAVID CARGILL.

THE PRAISE OF ZION. A new collection of Music for Singuig Schools, Choirs, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle; containing a system of Musical Notation, a variety of Exercises, Songs, Glees, &c., for School and Choir practice; AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF TURES OF ALL METERS, and Chantal. By variety of Executes, songs, thees, etc., for solution and observed practice; an Extensive Collection of Tuess of all Mayrass, with a large assortment of Sentences, Anthens, and Chanta. By Solon Wilders and Fardences & Davaspour.

The publishers call attention to this new work with much confidence that it will prove one of the most attractive and practically useful works of its class given to the public to many years. Its consents are characterized by freshmes, variety, real merit, and adaptedness to popular use. They are derived from many eminent sources. American and foreign. The best old tunes are included, with a rich collection of new music. Sent free by mail for the price, \$1.50. To facilitate its introduction, we will send a single copy for examination to any teacher or choir-leader, post-paid, on receipt of seventy-five cemts.

Catalogues of our musical publications, including the popular works of Lowell filters, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. E. Koot, and many others, free to any address: All our publications are sold in Beston, at our prices, by Masson & Hanlin.

MASON BAUTHERS.

Affords the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Oremsercial and student Education. Fruitch conversation, and Lewis' Gymnostics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing \$5,000. Eighteen Instructors. Term opens September 71.

BEV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, 4w36.

RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A Fire Engine.

In consequence of steam being introduced into our Fire Department I shall sell at Public Auction on Saturday, September 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., in front of Darby Block, augusts, fire Kngine DELUGE, in complete order. By order Chief Engineer. 2#38

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BASTPORT, CALAIS AND ST. JOHN, TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

ON and after Monday, March 27th, the Beauter MONTREAL, Capt. E. Seale, will leave Railroad Wheel, isset of State Street every MONDAY at So'clock, P. H., and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt. E. B. WIRCHBERGA, WILLIAM FOR THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE places.

At St. John the Steamer Empanes will connect for Windso
Digby and Halifax and with Steamers for Fredericton, and th John river.
Through Tickets procured of the Agent or the Clerks on board

e Steamers.

Preight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. O. EATON, Agent. Portland, May 22, 1865.

Screw Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHERAPKABE, Captain W. W. Sherwood, and "PEANCONIA," Capt. B. Sherwood, will, until farther notice, ran as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Pertiana, every WEDNEEDAY, and SATUEDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Pier 9 North River. New York, every WEDNEEDAY, and the steam of the steam of the steam of the second of the steam of

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE WEST, At Low Prices, and Good to Return on and up to Novembe 1st, 1966, via the Grand Trunk Reitway, From Portland, Yarmouth, & Danville Junction.

From Portland, Yarmouth, & Danville Junction.

To Obicage and return,
To Detroit and return,
To Niagara Falls and return,
To Niagara Falls and return,
To Chicago and Milwaukie and return via Barnia Line, in cluding meals and etale-rooms on Steamers.
Persons wishing to visit the West will find it for their interest to call on the Agents of the Grand Arank Railway, at all the Rai-road and Steamers offices in New England.

For further information apply to

WM. FLOWERS,
Enstern Agent,

E. P. BEACH, Gen'l Agent, Wert Market Square, Banger.
J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta. 24tf

TARRIS' BEATER PRESS. THE BEST IN USE.

The Maine Beater Press Company is the assignor of the Pat-nts issued to John R. Harris for Improvement in Hay Press, and they are now prepared to furnish the Harris BEATER PRESS, operated by the Leven to any person who may desire thay Press, and to liceouse the use of the same in any town or State.

lay Press, and to liceose the use of the same in any town or State.

They claim that this Press is the best now in use.

It presses the hay more compactly and makes a better shaped bale than 1st presses very in use—a hale pressed in this Prass weighing twice as much as one of the same sine pressed in the common press. Ten tens of this hay can be stowed easily in a common box car that will not lead more than five tone of the common pressed hay, and from its components it is but little liable to damage by fire or water. A vessed that will entry thirty tows of the common hay will carry easily one hundred town of the Scater Hay, and hence the freight is not half as much. It will press faster than any other press is use. It will press pasted from a sate after the box is full in one minutes. It will press down a bate after the box is full in one minutes. It will press down a bate after the box is full in one minutes. This they will warrant, and they challenge any other press to a trial in the erespects. They now have a press in operation in Augusta, in the Brick vanble. Markets Square, and they invite a full examination of the Press and its Operations by all interested in hay pressing. Their Presses are made in the most thorough and substantial manner, and they feel condident that they can give a better bargein than oan be obtained elsewhere.

For price of the Press and the terms of thoses, application can be made to A. LIBBET, E. q. Transurer, or the subscriber, at Augusta, Aug. 15th, 1865 Augusta, Aug. 15th, 1865

Augusta, Aug. 15th, 1805

SANDY RIVER FARM

FOR SALE.

A valuable farm known as the Eider Williamson Farm, situated in Starks on the North aide of the Sandy river, about three miles from the Econobec, at the mouth of the Lemon stream, containing about 350 acres of land, suitably divided from the granting, tillage, pasturage, orcharding and woodland, mostly enclosed and divided by good fences, watered by never failing atreams and springs. Two houses, one large with an excellent cellar, three baros 50 feet by 30 cach, large stable, wood shed, carriage house, granasy, most of the buildings in good repair. Land of superior quality and free from stones, 500 acree has been plowed and made smooth enough for using a mowing machine, 50 acres the best of intervale, the balance a mixture of clay and, loam, well adapted to the use of plester. This farm produces excellent corn, grain and grass, cutting 100 tons of hay yearly, with plenty of pasture for all the stock, and baving kept a large stock for a number of years the tand is under a high state of cultivation, as the growing crops will show. Terms of payment made casy. Further information can be had by applying to the owner and occupant,

HENBY WILLIAMSON.

Starks, June, 1865.

Starks, June, 1865. INTERVALE PARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his farm, known as the ESQ. GOWER. FARM, for sale; situated in Abbot, on the Piscataguis river, ten makes from Livers, three from Guilford, wenty from Mocehead lake; 14 mites from Meeting House and Post Office. Sald farm contains 185 acres: cf good land, 80 of which is Intervale, of a fine deep soil, under a good state of cultivation, and is well adapted to the growth of Grass, Grai -, Corn, and Poststore. Said Farm is a good Stock Farm, and is not affected by drouths, and has plenty of hard wood and cedar. The buildings are all new, having been lately built in the best of size at a great expense. The Farm is well watered, having wells at the house a d barn which never fail.

Owing to the death of my father and a large portion of my family, I have determined to sell. Any one wishing to buy a good farm on which can be used all of the labor-saving machinery of the present day, had better examine this before purchasing classwhere.

Abbota, Aug. 16, 1865.

DAR M FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE,

BITUATED in the pleasant Village of Barstot, Mills and known as the DR. WASHBURN
PROPERTY.

Baid Farm contains about 70 acres, suitably
divided, well fenced, and the situation of the House is very
pleasant. There is on the place a very convening one story
House with L. Qarriage House, Wood Shed, &c, all connected,
and a well of good water under cover. All are well arranged.
The Barn is large and the buildings in good repair. There is an
orchard of about eighty apple trees, in full bearing. The
place may be made to cut twenty-five tons of English Hay.
Terms made easy and possession given immediately

MARY P. DORKENDORPE.

Bristol, Aug 19, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Buckfield, Oxford County, containing 175 acres. Two Dwelling Houses, one of them nearly new, both of them in great connected. One large Barn, 75 by 40. Land suitably divided into Wood, Pesturing and Tilinge. Outs 35 to 40 ions of Bav. Has two wells of never failing water. The above will be solt at a great bargain if applied for soon.

G. D. LATHAM. Buckfield, June 26, 1865.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED! THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. ISSUED by the AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., in two Octave Vola, 1600 pages, 200 Pertraits, Mars, Diagrams, &c. The FIRST, chempeet and ERST Bissurery published. A rare chance for Agents. Raw Lileutratus Orden Book now ready. Terms very liberal. 27 For Circular, terms, &c., write to E. G. STORKE, Amburn. N. Y. 3w67.

GREAT CHANCE FOR

PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

PREEDOM NOTICE. The undersigned, for a consideration, hereby gives his son, CHARLES B. Brawast, now a minor, his time until he is II years of age, to transact business for hisself. I shall neither exact his fature wages nor pay any debts contrasted by his from this date.

SAMUEL STEWART.

TAREEDOM NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that I have given my son, Joseph, Bacanalan, his time—he is at liberty to transact business or himself I chall claim none of his carnings nor pay any obts of his contracting after this date.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber on the lists inst., in North Vassalbone, TWO OULTS, one 4 years old mure colt, with two white hind het, star in forehead, and one with many colt, brown dolor, with white star in forehead. The course is requested to pay charges and take them away.

Sw33° DARIEL AYERS

CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS.

On and after August 7th, 1865, my office Hours will be as fol-ows: From 10 to 12 A. M.

JAMES B. DELL. M. D.

Augusta, July 15, 1865.

Among the stubbled corn
The blithe quall pipes at morn,
The merry partridge drums in hidden places,
And glittering insects gleam
Above the reedy stream
Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces.

At eve, cool shadows fall Across the garden wall, And on the clustered grapes to purple turning,
And pearly vapors lie
Along the eastern sky
Where the broad harvest-moon is redly burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill.
The winds shall whistle chill,
iarch awallows call their flocks togeth
To fly from itout and anow.
And seek for lands where blow
r blossoms of a balmer weather.

The pollen dusted bees
Fearch for the honey-lees
That linger in the last flowers of Septembea,
While plaintive mouraleg doves
Goo saily to their loves
Of the dead summer they so well remember.

The cricket chirps all day,
"O, fairest summer, stay!"
The squirrel eyes askance the chestouts browning
The wild-fowl fly afar
Above the foamy bar
And hasten southward ere the skies are frowning.

Now comes a fragrant breess
Through the dark codar trees
And round about my temples foully ingers
In gentle playfulness,
Like to the soft caress
Bestowed in applier days by loving fingers.

Yet, though a sense of grief
Comes with the falling leaf
And memory makes the summer doubly pleasant,
In all my antumn dreams
A future summer cleams

Our Story-Teller.

DR. HOLFORD'S PATIENT.

We had been great chums at college, John Baring and I, and having both eaten our term at the Temple, we continued last friends, inhabited the same chambers, and waited together with as much patience as might be for briefs. Briefs, however, were so long in coming, that we had a great deal of spare time on our hands, and we sed to run down often into the country for a breath of fresh air, and to look up old friends and Joun down into my own country, Suffolk, on a visit to my father. He was glad enough to come, for if the truth must be told, a pretty sister of m ne had made a deep impression on his susceptible heart, during the season in London. We had a merry time of it. The birds were beautiful, and several balls and parties were given in the neighborhood, at which John and Emily enjayed themselves, I have reusons to believe, to their hearts' content. A very good fellow is John Baring, and I shall not object to him as a brother-in-law some day, if—, but I must say no more on this subject, lest this paper should meet the gov-

Among the neighbors whom we visited together, was Dr. Holford, another old crony of mine in college days, now an M. D. practising in a country town a few miles from my home. "What a pretty woman Mrs. Holford is!" said John to me, as we lighted our eigars outside the ductor's door one night, previous to starting on

"And yet there is something uncanny in her looks, too." he continued. "I can't make it out. Is she wicked, I wonder; or has she a bee "She is as good as she is pretty," I rejoined warmly; for Mrs. Holford was a great friend of mine, and I did not like John's criticisms.
"My dear fellow, I dare say she may be, but

you won't make me believe you don't see what I mean. She has lovely eyes' — John was a bit of an artist-"but there is a queer look that comes and never got over it. "Perhaps she did," I said, a little stiffly.

John stopped and stared at me. "I declare, you know all about it, old boy!" Here's a lark! for by the ghost himself, ch?"
"Well, not quite that," I answered, laughing;
"but there is a story about Mrs. Holford that

may account for the look you noticed. You cer-tainly mistook your vocation. You should offer your services to the spirit rappers, if you have such a knack of reading other people's faces. "I always knew my talents were thrown away," remarked John, with a smile.
"However," I continued, "there's no secret

in this case, that I know of, so you shall hear the story if you care about it."
"All right, said John, I am prepared to believe

in any number of ghosts after that woman's

eyes."

"It's too long to tell now," I said, "but if you like—I josted it down in the shape of a story at the time—when we get home I will give it to you

Accordingly, before going to bed, I added a few lines to my old MS. for John's benefit, and handed it to him, and if he read it at all,—of which I have my suspicions, judging from the total oblivion of it which he showed when sitting by Emily at have they are next next morning. he read as follows: raskfast next morning—he read as follows : doctor, in a tone half humorous, half sad, as he walked up High street with his friend, Mr. Bail-"If I warn her she won't stay with me veek, I've lost two governesses already by listen-

"Well," doubtfully rejoined Mr. Bailey, "perhaps you are right. He may be safe enough after all; but what a silly girl she must be !" "On the contrary," interrupted the doctor, warmly, "she's a treasure!" As like her poor father as can be—full of good sense and right feeling. I can't think what possesses ber not to let that unfortunate man alone, and I can't warn her. Nobody has managed my poor brate the least like her since—," and the doctor coughed

away a sigh. his friend's face. Dr. Holford had lost his wife trouble ever since about his three children, the youngest an infant of six months old. The doceconomy than his baby, and it had become eviwithout a wife; but whom should be marry? that as the question. To complicate matters Dr. not very remunerative practice by receiving a patient at his own house, and rich patients are not always easy to find. At the time we write of he had just received as an inmate a soi disant nervous invalid, Walter Stone by name, whom he watched with singular carefulness, for in his secret soul the doctor knew the man was incane, and although in truth he believed him to be per-

feetly harmless, yet he daily expected some mad freak or folly to appear. None had as yet, and all things had gone smoothly for two or three roumstances, a most inconvenient and aggravating interest in Walter Stone began to appear in the conduct of Miss Stuart, the childrens' gov-erness. It is true that Mr. Stone was a handsome young man, with a manner in professional eye could detect any taint of eas, but that made it all the more alarming; madness, but that made it all the move and so, feeling himself as yet not thoroughly acand so, feeling himself as yet not thoroughly acand so, feeling himself as yet and the matter of his nation. octor was on tenderhooks. As he said, he dared o give no serious warning. A nervous patient might be all very well, but no governess would stay with a live lunatic loose about the house. heir course, trusting to the chapter of accidents, and to Miss Stuart's good sense to set her right in time. After all, he thought, there could be no great risk. Walter Stone had come to him with an excellent character for quietness, and might, for all he knew, he curable. So he determined to hold his tongue, and hoped that no had consequences would ensue. What did ensue

Bailey, the doctor happened to look out from his surgery window on the little plot of ground at the back of his bouse which he was pleased to dignify with the name of garden. Dr. Holford worked in it a good deal himself, and took great interest in the one or two flower-beds, and the border rich with bright colors, in the arrange-ment of which he flattered himself Sir Joseph was seented with the breath of lilacs and hya-cinths, and the perfume of two gnarled old hawthorns, covered, one with white and the other with pink blossoms, that stood on the grass plan of the doctor's heart. The garden was a kingdom for bees and butterflies, and they hummer and danced merrily in the sunshine. On this particular May afternoon, a fresh little human flawer moved quickly to and free among the flit-

ting butterflies, clad in a gray stuff gown, with pick ribbons at the throat and wrist. It was the young governess. Lizzie Stuart. She was a pretty girl of about twenty, with large gray eyes and fair shiny hair. A sprig of pink may was stuck in her waist, and they were very little feet that tapped inequality upon the gravel walk. The does not could not help watching her from the window as he smoked his pipe; she made such a pretty foreground to his favorite flowers as she were and came under the hawthorns. Presently a young man came out, and walked across the a young man came out, and walked across the a young man came out, and walked to his side. "I must kill the others of the domain, have fine face—such as you does not be intellectual or bearing, love. The young May moon is gleam; love. The glow-worm's lamp is gleam; love. The glow-worm's lamp is gleam; love. How sweet to rove—No, that's not obstinacy."

But hospitality is not all confined to the Mortonian, and obstinacy."

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But hospitality is not all confined to the Mortonian obstinacy.

The Gentiles. Two or three others of the company have fine face—such as yeu mode is the party seems to be in narrowness, bigotry and obstinacy."

But hospitality is not all confined to the Mortonian obstinacy.

The Gentiles having made up a brilliant so-cial party, in which ladies of intelligence and culture joined. The writer says:

The Gentiles having made up a brilliant so-cial party, in which ladies of intelligence and culture joined. The writer say

such soothing influences, but somehow he sighed a little as he saw how earnestly they were talking, her face raised up to him, and his bent down to her. Certainly Lizzie did not seem afraid of Walter Stone. The doctor put his pipe in the corner with another sigh, and went up stairs to dress for dinner.

The pair in the garden did not remain long together. Walter Stone sauntered back into the bouse, and Lizzie went on walking, up and down pair gave her courage, she quickened her page:

house, and Lizzie went on walking, up and down the short gravel walk. For fear of mistake, we the short gravel walk. For fear of mistake, we had better let the reader into a secret at once. Almost from the first moment, three months ago, when Dr. Holford had done her the immense honor of coufiding to her care his motherless children, Lizzie Stuart's tender little heart had been in the doctor's keeping. Indeed she had loved him all her life, and he was her father's friend and her own—but of late what was it that made Lizzie blush, all to herself, in the solitude of her own room, when she thought of the gratiof her own room, when she thought of the grati-tude and affection she owed to the doctor? Ah! what a wealth of pity and devotion she poured out upon him in secret, and what a wealth of pity and devotion she poured out upon him in secret, and what remantic castles were built up in that graceful little head of hers, as she sat of an evening looking out on the hawthorns, of the wonderful ways in which she hawthorns, of the wonderful ways in which she was to be a help and a comfort to him without his knowledge who had done the work! But though her love was an "open secret," there was no one to find it out, except, indeed, the doctor himself, the last man on whom the idea was likely to dawn, and it is doubtful if even Lizzie had more than an inkling of the truth. If she had to the garden below, where the deal thad of his ly to dawn, and it is doubtful if even Lizzie had more than an inkling of the truth. If she had she guarded her secret jealously, and only let it appear in a most tender and zealous performance of her duty towards his children, as to which the doctor said no words, but thanked and blessed her in his heart.

But within the last fortnight it had occurred to this young woman to set herself up in judg-

to this young woman to set herself up in judg-ment upon the doctor's conduct, and after mature deliberation, she came to the conclusion that he had either made a great mistake, or was dohe had either made a great mistake, or was do-ing very wrong. The idea troubled her sorely. Miss Lizzie was a young lady who plqued herself upon the possession of an independent judgment, and paid the youthful penalty, of course, by sometimes too much undervaluing the experience of her seniors. Her early training had perhaps en-couraged this state of mind; for her lather, dear as she had been to him, had not been able to steer altogether clear of that wretched system of "spoilaltogether clear of that wretebed system of "spoiling till five, trying experiments till fifteen, and contradicting up to twenty." Besides all this, Miss Lizzie had lately been studying Dr. Winslow's "Obscure diseases," the most popular of scientific works, and had rebelled against the theories therein propounded with all her heart. "Very Hard Cash" had fallen in her way immediately afterward and she had slowed with mediately afterward, and she had glowed sympathy for Alfred's wrongs and Julia's l.ve, and all for the supposed victims detained in a thousand lunatic asylums by commissioners in lunacy like those described by Mr. Reed.

And now Walter Stone had crossed her path, and lo! her dreams were realized. He was pleasand lo! her dreams were realized. He was pleasant, handrome, and as gentle as Alfred; and more than all, he had appealed to her compassion, and poured into her ear a piteous story of the unnatural brother, who, for the sake of obtaining the management of his, Walter's property, has condemned him to lifelong captuity. L'zzie knew as a fact, that his brother had consigned him to Dr. Holford's charge, and then in spite of all his apparent liberty, he was narrowly watched, in itself a suppicious circumstance, conwatched, in itself a suspicious circumstance, considering that nervous ailments only were the plea for incarceration. She had even heard Dr. Hol-

of lunscy was the work of a moment; were they not all—those mad doctors, and Dr. Winslow in particular—ready to swear to any man's insanity at a moment's notice! And when Walter had told her that he had himself given opportunity to his enemies in some moments of excitement consequent on the loss of money. But the doctor? there was the rub. Could it be possible that Dr. Holford, the upright and honorable, had deliberately lent himself to this vile plot! Even Lizzie's excited imagination could not lead her to believe that. No, the man was not mad—that was certain—but the doctor had been deceived; his keen friends, who, though they had cautiously avoided committing themselves by speaking of more than "nerves," had so cunningly worded their artful testimony, that the doctor had jumped to the conclusion without much personal observa-tion, that Walter must be insane. That could not be a fault—at least—well, hardly, or if i were, she, Lizzie Stuart, would undeceive him and enable him to make atonement. And then she went off into a day-dream, and was just in the middle of a speech from the doctor, expressive of his deep gratitude to her for having, by her woman's keen-sightedness and quick judgment, disabused him of the idea under which he had been laboring, &c. &c , when she looked up, and behold the moon had risen, and was already light ing up the top branches of the hawthorns. She turned into the house, fully resolved to speak

seriously to the doctor the very next morning. The moon was high in the heavens when Lizzie Stuart went that evening, as her custom was, to lican, who makes one of the party accompanying sit in the nursery while the nurse went down to supper. At these times Lizzie always sat in a ern plains, sends a pleasant rambling epistle to particular chair by the window. Nurse's white that paper, from which we extract as follows:
curtained bed stood in a recess at the back of the "This is Utah—these the Mormons. I do not room; a little to one side, but facing the fire-still necessary at night—was the baby's bassinet, where Lizzie sat. The other children slept in richest region of all the elements of a State b sex months before, and had been in a peck of what was, in fact an adjoining room, though tween the Mississippi valley and the Pacific shore the door of communication had long been remov-ed, to make the two nurseries as far as possible into one. There was no light in the room but self-sustaining industry that the western half of the moonshine, and the glimmer of the fire; Liz-ur continent witnesses. Surely great worldly zie leant back into the chair, and resumed her wisdom has presided over their settlement and day dream. By and by, a low knock came at the organization;

should have made such haste at her supper.

The door opened softly and Walter Stone put his head into the room. "I want to speak to you," he whispered excitedly; you must let me come in. It is most important."

Sould not witness such progress, such wealth, such varied triumphs of industry and ingenuity and endurance as here present themselves.

No internal city of the continent lies in such a field of beauty, unites such elements of nature's

There was something queer in his manner, but Lizzie strong in her convictions was in no wise frightened. Besides, he had talked to her that day of escape, and she longed to repeat the arguments she had used against any such scheme, for its success would be fatal to the doctor's credit. While she hesitated, he stole silently up to her, closing the door behind him. No other man living would Lizzie have allowed to remain there, but her sympathy for Walter Stone was deep and the sea by the Colorado river in the latter direction.

ing would Lizzie have allowed to remain there, but her sympathy for Walter Stone was deep and strong, all the more strong for the man was doing him such unwitting injury. How grieved the doctor will be to morrow! she thought and she let Walter stay. He sat down by her side, and remained silent. After a minute or two the stillness grew oppressive, and she opped her mouth to speak. As she did so, she looked into his face, ghastly in the moonlight. Ah! how awful was the change there! His pleasant careless look had disappeared and in its stead was a dreadful expression of fixed malignity, of insane conning and rage; the glare of a maniae's eye caught and fixed hers as she looked. Horror-stricken she drew back, but he went forward, and said in a hissing whisper.

Arizona on the south, and a near connection with the sca by the Colorado river in the latter direction, suggested the same. I recognized it in the sabath morning picture of its location and possessions; I am convinced of it as I see more and more of its opportunities, its developed industries and the unimproved possessions."

The Mormons and Gentiles rivalled each other in their attentions to the distinguished visitors. Among the entertainments was a screnade, an excursion of the sain stay and a near connection with the sea by the Colorado river in the latter direction, suggested the same. I recognized it in the sabath morning picture of its location and possessions; I am convinced of it as I see more and more of its opportunities, its developed industries and the unimproved possessions."

The Mormons and Gentiles rivalled each other in their attentions to the distinguished visitors. Among the entertainments was a screnade, an excursion of the lake, a visit to the straw-disappeared and in its stead was a dreadful expression of the lake, a visit to the straw-disappeared and in its stead was a dreadful expression of the lake, a visit to the straw-disappeared and in its stead was a dreadful expression of the lake, a visit to the straw-disappeared and in its st

dreadful news untold, but she was gasping fo

The doctor bent over her. "Lizzie, dear Lizzie, look up. I see how it was. You were defending my children. You have saved their lives Try to look up, and tell me you are not hurt." But Lizzie shrank from the tender words and cowered miserably in the chair. She strove to compel her parched tongue to speak and tell him that by her folly she had caused the death of his baby, but a hissing gurgle came instead of words, and ended in an hysteric shriek. The servants, and nurse among them, had come crowding in by this time, and a loud exclamation from the latter startled them all.

"Gracious powers! what is this?" and she drew forth the knife from the bassinet, and held it up in view of the rest, its polished surface still "Well, the Lord be praised for his mercy! I

were his Providence, that it were, that put it into my head all of a sudden to-day, that baby were a growing too big for a bassinet, and I put her in the old cot by my bed-side, and drawed my curtains around her, and there she is, the precious lamb, awake and smiling at us all, as good L'zzie heard the words, or rather some dim

ides of their meaning penetrated to her brain, but the relief was too sudden to be realized at needful, but remores was as bitter as ever. She stood up and held out her hands imploringly. "Can—you—for—give?" she whispered, pite-ously, and fell forward in a dead faint upon the

For many, many months, Dr. Holford tender for incarceration. She had even heard Dr. Holfford chuckle over the story of the way in which
he and Edward Stone had managed to entrap
Walter into voluntary giving his purse into their
care, so as to render his escape, by train or other
her sick bed, the shadow of what she had been. And this was a sane man! Lizzie's brain took The doctor pronounced change of air and scene

cence, and simultaneously discovered that he had been working too hard, and required a holiday and a month or two abroad. Rumor states that and made sundry other confidences to her, dur they had, walking slowly up and down—her feeble steps tenderly supported by his arm—un-der the old hawthorns, brilliant by this time with autumnal berries. You have seen Mrs. Holford. Do you wonde

now at the strange look in her eyes?

Walter Stone fractured his skull in his fall He was insensible for many days, but at length consciousness returned, and those who watched around his bed thanked God to see that all traces of insanity had disappeared. They looked forward hopefully to the future, but his career on earth was ended. He sank gradually, and died in a few weeks. He lived long enough to be deeply thankful to have been sparad from the guilt of the awful crime he had so nearly committed, and to send through Dr. Holford a message of gratitude and blessing to the woman, who, by her self-command and courage, had m from going to the grave with stained hands.

Miscellaneous.

SCENES AT SALT LAKE.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.,) Reput marvel that they think they are a chosen people that they have been blessed of God, not only in the selection of their home, which consists of the but in the great success that has attended their labors, and developed here the most grand and manship in the leaders; there have been industr "Come in," said Lizzie wondering that nurse frugality, and integrity in the people, or one

a hiseing whisper.

"I've something to show you. I've locked the door, and we can't be interrupted, no, no. Look here!" and he drew from his pocket an ordinary knife, on which the moonbeams glittered hideously.

"Beautiful, isn't it?" he muttered as he stroked in county.

"Beautiful, isn't it?" he muttered as he stroked in county. "Beautiful, isn't it?" he muttered as he stroked and seemed to fondle it, turning it from side to side. "True steel—the real thing! Not for you though, not for you—for those little devils that cling round you, and prevent your coming with me. I'll set you free, I'll——" and he lapsed into articulate murmurs, still stroking the knife. Never in all her life, did Lizzie Stuart forget the sensations of that moment; they come back to her in her dreams, even now she did not lose conciousness; but she could not move; her heart seemed to stand still, and her brain to reel.

"The youngest first," he whispered at last, and leaving her suddenly, he darted towards the hearth. Fur one second the knife gleamed brightly in the moonlight as he brandished it aloft, the hearth. For one second the knife gleamed brghtly in the moonlight as he brandished it aloft, she
next he had plunged it deep into the bassinet.
Oh, God there was no cry!

A wild shriek rose to Lizzie's lips. Repressing
it with a violent effort she collected her senses

Fedral Government, resident representatives of telegraph and stage lines, members of eastern or California business firms having branches here, and a very fair proportion, too, of the merchants of the city. Some of the more intelligent of the lisgusted and repentant Mormons swell the circle

A PUGNACIOUS MINISTER.

We have never shared in the admiration felt by many for Peter Cartwright, the hardy Methodist pioneer in the western prairies. He believed in the use of carnal weapons of war, and then with rough characters would assert his mastery over them by simple physical strength and daring. The following incident, resting on good authority, is very like one told of a North Carolina pioneer, "pummelled grace" into a profane and figh

One day on approaching the ferry across the Illinois, he heard the ferryman swearing terribly at the sermon of Peter Cartwright, and threatening that if he ever had to ferry the preacher across, and knew him, he would drown him in the river. Peter, unrecognized, said to the ferryman:

"Stranger, I want you to put me across."
"Wait till I am ready," said the ferryman, Peter and said: "Now I'll put you across."

On reaching the middle of the stream, Peter threw his horse's bridle over a stake in the boat, and told the ferryman to let go his pole.
"What for?" asked the ferryman.

"Well you have just been using my name improper like; and said if I came this way you would drown me. Now you've got a chance."
"Is your name Peter Cartwright?" asked the ferryman. "My name is Peter Cartwright."

Instantly the ferryman seized the preacher, but evaporate did not know Peter's strength; for Peter instantly seized the ferryman, one hand on the nap of his neck, and the other on the seat of his trowsers, and plunged him in the water saying : offered for sale in this country. "I baptize thee (splash) in the name of the devil, whose child thou art."

Then lifting him up, Peter added : "Did you ever pray ?

"Then it is time you did." "Never will," answered the ferryman. Splash! eplash! and the ferryman is in the

Will you pray now?" asked Peter. The grasping victim shouted: "I'll do anything you bid me."

"Then follow me : Our Father which art in Having acted clerk, repeating after Peter, the ferryman cried :

Now let me go. "Not yet," said he, "you must make three promises: First, that you will repeat that prayer every morning and every evening so long as you live; secondly, that you will hear every preacher that comes within five miles of this ferry; and who have used it. Send for a pamphlet containing full inform thirdly, that you will put every Methodist preach- tion, directions for use, and testimonials. er over free of expense.

"Do you promise and vow?"
"I promise," said the ferryman. And strange to say, that man became a shining

LAST BATTERY IN LEE'S ARMY.

The Richmond Republic contains the following: The last battery that the distinguished com-mander of the Confederate army, Gen. Robert E Lee, ever put in position near Appomattox Court House, was silenced by a skirmish line thrown forward by Brigadier General T. M. Harris (and commanding at Frederickshurg.) under command of Capt. Jarbo of the 10th West Virginia, and consisted entirely of West Virginia troops, armed with the Spencer seven shooter. Gen Lee, sup-posing that there was nothing but cavalry in his front, ordered his column to disperse it and move forward. The 24th Army Corps having, by a forced march of twenty-four hours' duration, with but a short interval of rest, at the middle of the night been thrown in line across his front in

Gen. Lee had placed a battery in position, and was shelling the line commanded by Gen. Harris (consisting, as before remarked, of West Virginia troops.) at a furious rate, when Harris ordered the skirmish line forward, under Capt. Jarbo with orders to silence the troublesome battery with the aid of the Spencer rifle, they were able to do in half an hour, the line of support following up rapidly. A portion of the bat-tery had been withdrawn, and one or two guns, the horses of which had been killed, fell into the hands of the Federal General. These cannot were the last ever ordered into position by Gen. Lee. Soon after their capture terms were proffered by Grant, and accepted by the Confederate General, and the war in Virginia was at an end. Gen. Harris was the same officer afterward detailed on the court-martial to try Mrs. Surrati

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

In one of the western departments of France, man, of the name of Le Fort, accused of conspiring against the republic, was seized and com-mitted to prison. His wife, trembling for his mitted to prison. His wife, trembling for his fate, used every means that courage and afficition could inspire to restore him to liberty, but to persons in all parts of the United States and Canada. tion could inspire to restore him to liberty, but grants persons without success. She then bought, with a sum of money, permission to pay him a single visit in his prison. At the appointed hour, she appeared before the husband, clothed in two suits of her own apparel. With the prudence of not allowelf, at so critical a juncture to give or receive useless demonstrations of tenderness, she hastily took off her upper suit of attire, prevailed upon her husband to put it on, and to quit the prison, leaving her in his place. The disguise was more successful than in Jeff Davis's cause. Le Fort escaped, and the stratagem was not discovered till the succeeding day. "Unhappy wretch!" cried one of the committee, "what have you done?" "My duty," she replied, "do thine." But, instead of beheading her, according to her expectations, the committee were so struck with her heroic reply, that they at once restored her to her husband, pardoning both.

A SAILOR'S LOVE OF FAIR PLAY. In a ship-yard in Pembroke, the other day, a ar from a man-of-war was observed watching two men dragging a seven-foot cross-cut saw through a huge oak log. The saw was dull, the log very tough, and there they went—see-saw, sec-saw, pull, push, push, push, pull. Jack studied the matter over a while, until he came to the conclusion that they were pulling to see who would get the saw, and as one was an immense. big chap, while the other was a little fellow, he decided to see fair play; so giving the big one a blow under the ear that capeized him, he jerked the saw out of the log, and giving it to the small one, he sung out, "Now run, you beggar."

A BEGGAR'S HEAVEN.

A poor and simple old French woman who had subsisted chiefly by begging cold victuals, died a few days ago in Waterville. On her death bed, appearing restless, she was asked if she wanted apything. She replied, "only one thing here—to be buried in a clean white dress." Her last words, when asked what she hoped for the future, were, "Good warm breakfas'!" Mr. Percival pense of the town, and the old beggar has gone to her "good warm breakfast" with the Father of

A curious calculation has been made by a went well known in Paris by his peculiar antip in a room measuring two cubic metres; on the floor he spread a pounded loaf of sugar. At the end of four days he went to investigate the re-sult of his experiment. There remained a tablespoonful of sugar. This statistician therefore calculates that, sugar being at the rate of 13 cents a pound, a fly costs the country twenty

The following startling threat was mad use of the other day by an excited pugilist: "I'll twist you round your own neck, and ram you down your own throat, until there is nothing left of you but the extreme ends of your shirt collar sticking out of your eyes." His opponent

"I am now about to do for you what the devil never did by you," said a quaint old parson, in his farewell address to his flock; "that is, I shall

Screenings and from all preparation of Bane with vitrol, by manner that flour is made from grain, without chemical pro-

The following quotations from Professor Liebig, recognized a the very first authority, are of the highest importance to all

"Bone dust is the agent best adapted to supply phosph of lime to the deeper layers of the arable soil, for which pu "Forty pounds of finely ground bone (if unadu "One pound of bone produces, in three season, ten pounds of five pounds of corn."

The above quotations from Liebig, who is the best authori n regard to the facts, as well as the science of agriculture, is Europe, show clearly that a pound of bone is worth more than two and one half pounds of Peruvian guano, when time and effect are both taken into account. But crushed bone is several and pursued his conversation and strictures on rears in producing its full effect. The reason is, that the frag Peter Cartwright. Having finished, he turned to ments being of a visible size, require a long time to dissolve years in producing its full effect. The reason is, that the frag We reduce the bone to a fine flour, and thus enable the fruit and grain grower to use a much smaller quantity, and to obtain the same season, all the benefit of what he uses. In this state of flour, it immediately assimilates with the soil, decompose tion at ence goes on, and the full value is reached in the fir

At the same time, the phosphate of lime and ammonia, store up in the particles of bone, are not so easily or so rapidly dis polyed as to be washed away and wasted ; nor will the ammonts evaporate and be lost in the air, as is the case with guano when

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BOSTON, JANUARY, 1865.

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rants permits to visit any part of the world. This insur-s sought after and valued by all classes of men, rich or pour

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VOL.

Our forme, O Agricultu [We publish Societies whi the time and our knowledge and we hope mentioned be information.

to include all this season] KENNEBEC, & Sept. 27th and FRANKLIN, at Thursday, Oct.

> Ren We called week to the

readers to the orchards. As see multitude touched with winters of 18. through a mas and orchard w We have been orchards, and examine more prospects. O must be pruned able return for is on naturally lieve that very has been doin recover the inje three disastrou

The first thin is in good con manure where the roots and to the circum is necessary.

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possible. Not

pass down th wounds from that there are chards in this ble to the own to such of our chards, that what can be d

> Gentleman Ba ting the tail bleed a day or ties up the tail they fatten ve advantage of practice of ble formerly very the practice of fall feed is very tice may be of age, we are in

Thursday, Sept. Youk, at Bidd Oxpord, at East Oxfond, day, Oct. 4th and WEST OXFORD day, Oct. 3d au WALDO, at Bei Sept. 27th, 28th

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tree should be trunk of the ti vigorous shoot it may be wor times be hollo best trees in once thought our best trees upon ite outsi dead, and serve one hundred ye for two men lively, and it other hand, if ous shoots, and the yellows, it tree ; it is bett In pruning sawing the des

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